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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

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LABOR THE PIVOT FOR LL. GEORGE'S NEW GOVERNMENT

Henderson and Barnes Named; Party May Have Four Other Posts

SAMUEL DECLINES

Asquith Promises Equal Support to That Accorded Him by Unionists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—Official.—The Labor Party has decided by a majority of votes to participate in the new Government. It also passed a resolution expressing the earnest hope that the Government will endeavor to settle the Irish question.

The Court Circular announces that Mr. Lloyd George was received in audience by the King, today and accepted the Premiership.

The formation of the Lloyd George Cabinet is progressing very satisfactorily, though there is no likelihood of the submission of the list to the King tonight.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has declined the invitation of Mr. Lloyd George to join his Government. It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues will co-operate fully with the Government, in a similar manner to the action of Mr. Bonar Law at the beginning of the war.

Labor Is The Pivot

It is understood that Mr. Arthur Henderson will have a seat on the War Council and Mr. G. N. Barnes, Labor M. P. for Blackfriars, Glasgow, an important post in the Cabinet, while three or four minor posts will be filled by Labor members. The fact that Labor is the pivot of the Government has aroused expectations of the nationalisation of the railways, shipping and mines.

Mr. Lloyd George has received many congratulations, including cables from Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia and the Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales.

The House of Commons met this afternoon and immediately adjourned till the 12th. The sitting was the shortest on record.

Although announced to be a formal one, the House was crowded. The only occupants of the Treasury Bench were the Liberal and Unionist Whips. No ex-Minister was present and both Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Winston Churchill were absent from the Front Opposition Bench.

Mr. Gulland moved the adjournment and the members, laughing and cheering, went to the Lobby to discuss the situation.

Premier Finding Trouble

Yesterday's developments prove the immense difficulty of re-creating a Coalition Government. Mr. Bonar Law's failure is regarded as showing definitely that Mr. Asquith and his Liberal colleagues refuse to join the new Ministry, but are resolved to form an Opposition.

It is believed that many Unionist members of the Cabinet will continue in office, though doubts are expressed regarding Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Some anticipate that Mr. Lloyd George will break away from conventionalities and make a bold experiment in the art of government.

He is credited with the intention of bringing in Lord Milner and Lord Reading and, possibly, Mr. F. E. Smith and Mr. Winston Churchill. His hardest task will be to secure the goodwill of the Labor Party.

It is stated that Mr. Arthur Henderson does not object to serve, provided the Labor Party authorises him to do so. Already there are indications that the Laborites are divided on the matter.

Labor Party Divided

Despite the allegiance of the party to Mr. Asquith, a growing minority believes that the Asquith Government lacked the power of quick decision, while all the Labor members of the House of Commons are impressed by the necessity for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Charles Fenwick, Liberal member for Wansbeck, Northumberland, interviewed, said that the feeling in the North was such that a Govern-

(Continued on Page 2)

9,200 Rumanians Captured In German Dash on Capital

Kaiser Calls it 'Magnificent Success on Road To Complete Victory'; 'Ever Memorable'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—A German official communique states that 9,200 prisoners were taken in Rumania.

The statement that Commander Locker-Lampson has been wounded is erroneous.

Amsterdam, December 7.—The Telegraaf says that the fall of Bukharest will have very small influence on the general course of events, as the west front is still the decisive theater.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to Field Marshal von Mackensen, thanking him "for his ever memorable capture of the capital of our treacherous enemy Rumania."

The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Empress: "Bukharest has been taken. What a magnificent success on the road to complete victory, gained by God's help!"

Petrograd, December 6.—British armored cars have fought in three actions in the Dobrudja. Six petty-officers are missing and are believed to be prisoners. None of the cars have been lost.

Have Broken Resistance Of Rumanian Rearguard

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, December 5.—The 9th Army, during the pursuit of the enemy's forces, broke the resistance of the hostile rearguards and crossed the railway line from Bukharest to Tirgovistea and Petrosita, in an easterly direction.

The Danube army, after the victory gained on the Lower Arges against numerically superior forces, followed the retreating enemy. In the victory already mentioned the 270th infantry division took a particularly glorious part. The left wing of the Danube army advanced fighting beyond this sector. The eastern wing, in the Danube lowlands, repulsed Russian attacks sanguinarily.

The number of prisoners reported yesterday has increased to 12,500. To the number taken by the 9th Army, 2,000 must be added, while to the number taken by the Danube army 2,500 have to be added. The last mentioned belong to 22 infantry and six different artillery regiments.

Parry Russian Pressure

Headquarters, December 6.—In the Trotus valley, strong Russian pressure against our most advanced line was parried in the prepared second position, situated in the rear, nearby. North of the Ojtoz Pass, a Russian *point d'appui* was captured; our losses were slight, 60 prisoners remained in the hands of the German attackers.

In the Bodza valley, south-east of the basin of Kezdi-Vasarhely, a raid carried out by German and Austro-Hungarian troops resulted in the capture of a considerable section of the Rumanian position; 2 officers and more than 80 men were made prisoners and much accumulated ammuntion was taken by us.

The 9th Army is advancing victoriously and is approaching, fighting, the railway line Bukharest-Ploesti-Bampina. Under the influence of this movement, the enemy evacuated the positions north of Sinaia, which town was captured in the evening by Austro-Hungarian troops, after fighting.

The Danube Army, on the southern bank of the Arges river, cleaned the towns which were still occupied by the Rumanians and is advancing towards Bukharest. On the Danube, Russian attacks, made from the east, were repulsed.

Retreat in Confusion

German and Austro-Hungarian troops, under the command of Colonel Svive, in South-Western Wallachia, are following the Rumanian forces, which are retreating in complete confusion. They forced an engagement upon the enemy on the Alt river. The enemy, whose way on the bank of the river has been blocked, yesterday lost 26 officers and 1,609 men, whom we took prisoners and 4 guns. Besides this number, more than 4,400 other Rumanian troops were captured on December 5.

On the railway north-west of Bukharest, considerable wheat stores, which had been bought by the British Government and were labeled as such, by signs, fell into our hands.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Berlin, December 5.—After the complete failure of the hostile attacks carried out during the last three days against our left wing between Satiskoje and the Danube, the enemy have now withdrawn definitely into their former positions. Our advanced detachments occupied Satiskoje. The hostile losses were heavy. Before Height 234, over 600 dead were counted. We captured 80 prisoners and 4 machine-guns.

Two hostile warships shelled Constanza. There were no victims.

Berlin Says Hill 304 Captured From French

Paris Only Tells of Heavy Artillery Action; Coup-de-Main at Metzeral

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—An official communique issued in Berlin claims the capture of the summit of Hill 304, west of the Meuse.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: There has been considerable reciprocal shelling in the vicinity of Thiepval Ridge.

Paris, December 7.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: Nothing to report on the west front, except that two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

The communique this afternoon stated: There is nothing to report, except a *coup-de-main* east of Metzeral, in which we took some prisoners.

The communique this evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, there has been a lively artillery struggle in the region of Hill 304.

TSAI AO AND HWANG HSING

Under the auspices of the Civil Governor and Tuchun of Nanking, a memorial service in honor of the late General Tsai Ao will be held on 16th and 17th instant in Wang Hsiu Kung, Nanking. The coffin of the General probably will start for Hunan for burial on 15th inst. A cruiser will escort the remains to Hankow.

The funeral of General Hwang Hsing will take place on December 21, 22, and 23 in Ferguson Road, French Town. His remains will be conveyed on the 23rd to Hangchow for interment.

High Words In Duma Bring Call To Duel

Markoff Styles President Rodzianko 'Babbling Blackguard'; Members Resent Insult

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, December 6.—The debates in the Duma culminated in the resignation of its President, M. Rodzianko, in consequence of the insult of a member of the Extreme Right, M. Markoff, who called M. Rodzianko a "babbling blackguard."

M. Markoff said that the insult was deliberate, because the Duma had previously insulted high personages. He was suspended for fifteen sittings and, after very indignant speeches at the unprecedented insult to the Chair, the Duma re-elected M. Rodzianko by an overwhelming majority, but, to satisfy his personal honor, he has challenged M. Markoff to a duel.

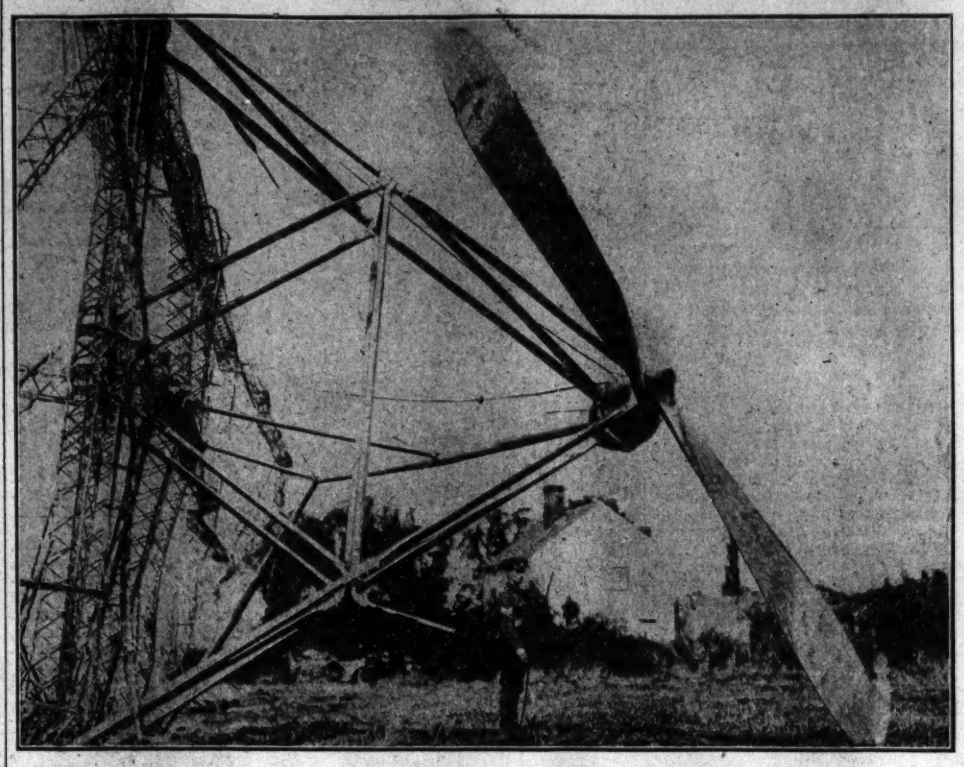
The incident, led by the spirit of the reactionary Extreme Right, is emphasised as regards the debates in the Duma and Council of the Empire. Critics of the Government, animated by determination to prosecute the war to the bitter end, complained that certain dark forces are sapping the power of the Empire, owing to the system of Government producing a Cabinet destitute of united purpose.

SINK NEUTRAL SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—The Greek steamer Fofo (2,615 tons) and the Spanish steamer Urbitarte have been sunk.

Official Photo Of Zeppelin Brought Down In England



This photograph shows the huge propellor of the second Zeppelin destroyed.

TO PAY CHINA SECOND PORTION NEW U.S. LOAN

Chicago Bankers Agree to Request Made By Government at Peking

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 8.—It is reported that the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, in response to a request made by the Chinese Government, has agreed to hand over a second instalment of its loan on the 8th.

Italian Socialist M. Ps.' Peace Move Blocked

Chamber Supports Premier In Preventing 'Shadow of Suspicion' of Intentions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 7.—Replying in the Chamber to a pacifist resolution of the Socialist Party, the Premier, Signor Boselli, proposed to postpone the discussion for six months, "because the Chamber could not vote in favor of a premature and uncertain peace and it is necessary to avoid even a shadow of suspicion that Italy, who does not desire a separate peace, is not heart and soul with the Allies. Only by victory can we secure peace."

Signor Boselli's proposal was accepted by 293 votes to 47.

KENNEDY JONES IS M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 6.—Mr. Kennedy Jones has been returned unopposed for Hornsey.

'Xmas Shoppers Edition of The China Press

The announcement which appeared in Thursday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS, relating to advertising in the above edition, to be published tomorrow, referred to display advertising only. Small advertisements, including business and official notices and want ads., will be received, as usual, up to 5 p.m. today.

Dr. Wu Smoothes Out Many of Difficulties In Laohsikai Affair

Negotiations Go Easily, With Much Secrecy; Deny Legation Strike Rumor

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 8.—A further conference on the Laohsikai affair will take place at the Waichiaopu today. The negotiations are proceeding smoothly, though nothing definite can yet be revealed, both sides having agreed to maintain strict secrecy. It is satisfactory to note, however, that several of the points which at first appeared most difficult have been successfully overcome.

The French Legation has protested against the publication by the newspapers of a report that the servants of the Legation have struck and walked out, which is absolutely false.

Tsao Ju-lin's appointment was brought up in the House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon. The presence of the Premier was demanded, but he was unable to attend and sent a delegate. Owing to the turmoil and confusion, however, the delegate was compelled to retire, after endeavoring to answer questions.

A number of Members of Parliament submitted the proposal that a Minister Plenipotentiary should be appointed to convey the decoration for the Emperor of Japan, instead of a mere envoy. The newspapers supporting the Government, commenting on the proposal, say that it is another plot to defeat the policy of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, since the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary must be approved by Parliament, which is thus given an opportunity to appoint its own nominee.

In view of the numerous reports of corrupt practices in the election of Senators to replace those whose term has expired, the Government has issued a mandate warning the superintendents of elections to exercise strict supervision, on the penalty of severe punishment if they fail in their duties.

CONFINE GOLD IMPORT TO BANK OF ENGLAND

Also Prohibit All Jewellery And Silver Manufactures, Except Watches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 6.—A Proclamation prohibits the importation of gold in any form, except for the Bank of England and all jewellery and silver manufactures, except watches.

U-BOAT MISTOOK ARABIA TOO FOR A TRANSPORT

Thought Chinese on Board Were 'Workmen-Soldiers'; Offers Amends to America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 7.—The German Note in reply to the one presented by the United States with reference to the sinking of the P. and O. s.s. Arabia, on November 6, says that the German submarine commander mistook her for a British transport, other indications of which the submarine commander ascertained. There were large batches of Chinese and other colored men on board, in their national costumes, whom he considered to be workmen-soldiers, such as are used behind the enemy's front. He saw no women or children.

Amends are offered if satisfied that a mistake was made. A serious situation may possibly develop, as the American Government has previously held that such mistakes cannot be tolerated.

Three Vessels Sunk In Raid On Funchal

French Gunboat and Two Merchantmen Destroyed; Thirty-Four Lives Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, December 6.—It transpires that two submarines made raids on Funchal. The shore was bombarded for two hours, little damage being done. The French gun-boat Surprise, the French steamer Kangarou (? Kanguroo, 2,493 tons) and the British steamer Racia were torpedoed. The official reports state that the death-roll totals 34, of whom many belonged to the gunboat.

BULGARS REGAIN PART OF LOST SOKOL LINES

Combining With French, Servians Make Further Progress To North of Paralovo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 6.—An official communique this afternoon reported: The Franco-Servian forces again made progress, north of Paralovo and took 125 prisoners. There was a violent artillery duel north of Monastir.

The enemy are bombarding our positions round Monastir. A fresh counter-attack against the Servian positions on the northern slopes of Sokol succeeded in carrying a portion of the recently-captured height.

South of Seres, the British cleared up a Turkish trench and brought back some prisoners.

ALLIED BLOCKADE OF GREECE TIMED TO BEGIN FRIDAY

Ships in Any Ports of The World Controlled by Entente will be Held

TERROR IN ATHENS

Ten Thousand Inhabitants Flee to Kerathini And The Piraeus

CAPITAL ISOLATED

Say Royalists Pillaging And Committing Frightful Excesses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 7.—It is officially announced that the blockade of Greece will begin tomorrow.

London, December 7.—It is rumored in the marine insurance market that Greek steamers in ports anywhere in the world controlled by the Allies will not be allowed to leave.

The Provisional Government at Salonica telegraphs that refugees state that terror reigns in Athens and 10,000 of the inhabitants of the capital have fled to Kerathini, while others are taking refuge at the Piraeus. Hundreds of Venizelists, including many prominent persons, have been maltreated and imprisoned.

Athens, December 6.—The latest reports from Athens state that the Allies entirely occupy the Piraeus. They have been re-inforced by contingents of Cretans.

The Royalists have cut the telegraphs and telephones between the Piraeus and Athens.

Information from Volo states that the Royalists committed frightful excesses at Larissa, where they pillaged the shops. Similar scenes occurred at Trikala, where some French officers were imprisoned.

Lancs. Card-Roomers Under Munitions Act

Dispute Declared Prejudicial To Country's Need; Must Go To Arbitration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 6.—A Proclamation declares the Lancashire card-roomers' dispute prejudicial to the supply of munitions and applies the Munitions Act to it. The dispute will, therefore, be referred to arbitration.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Dec. 9
Per M.M. s.s. Athos ..... Dec. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Dec. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 14

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tsushima M. Dec. 10
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.. Dec. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Dec. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s Tamba M. Dec. 21

For Europe:—
Per P. & O. s.s. Nankin Dec. 11
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Dec. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Dec. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 31

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about today.

The French mail of October 29 was due at Hongkong yesterday and here on Dec. 11. Left Haiphong on Dec. 6, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

The French mail of November 12 is due at Hongkong on December 19, and here on Saturday, December 23. Left Colombo on December 8, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The French mail of November 29 is due at Hongkong on January 4, and here on January 8. Left Marseilles on November 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

COMBING-OUT PROCESS IS FURTHER EXTENDED

Britain Calling Out All Government Men Who Won't Be Missed at Munitions Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—Official.—The Admiralty, Ministry of Munitions and Army Council have agreed to secure the early calling to the colors, up to the age of 31, of all fit semi-skilled and unskilled men whose release from controlled and government establishments will not interfere with the output of munitions.

Labor The Pivot For Ll. George

(Continued from Page 1)

ment minus Mr. Asquith would not last for twenty-four hours.

German Comment

Amsterdam, December 7.—Discussing Mr. Asquith's resignation, the Koelnische Zeitung remarks: "If the strong men of England now come into power, this will only please us, for we hope the decision will come all the earlier."

The Cologne Gazette sees Lloyd George as the man of the hour. It says: "So long as the England of Lloyd George is unconquered, England will remain unconquered."

French Cabinet Crisis Also, is German Report

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, December 7.—The British Cabinet upheaval continues to be chaotic. A telegram from London says that the Conservative leader, Bonar Law, declined the invitation of the King to form a new Ministry.

The King then sent for Lloyd George, who, it is believed, like Bonar Law, informed the King about the difficulties he would have to face if he undertook the construction of the Government.

Reports from Paris indicate a French Cabinet crisis also. Joffre's elimination as Commander-in-Chief is considered probable.

French Grain Crops In Main Satisfactory

Very Slight Decrease in Total While Average Yield In Cases Is Improved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 7.—The official returns of the French corn crops for the second year of the war show a very slight decrease, relatively, to the first year and, as to three cereals, a marked increase in the average yield per hectare, due to improvement in agricultural methods.

The wheat area under crops was 5,489,230 hectares in 1915, yielding 60,630,000 quintals, as against 5,202,580 hectares, yielding 58,410,700 quintals, in 1916.

Under rye, 934,600 hectares, yielding 8,420,000 quintals in 1915 and 920,590 hectares, yielding 9,116,000 quintals, in 1916.

Under barley, 637,500 hectares in 1915, yielding 6,920,000 quintals; 620,000 hectares, yielding 8,570,000 in 1916.

Under oats, 3,262,000 hectares, yielding 34,625,000 quintals in 1915 and 3,155,000 hectares, yielding 41,279,600 quintals in 1916.

These satisfactory results are due to the progress of motor-culture and the increasingly extensive use of machinery.

The price of bread in France is cheaper than in any other belligerent country and the efforts made in that respect have been entirely successful. The Minister of Agriculture, by buying wheat directly from the producing countries, has suppressed the toll to be paid to the middlemen.

The improvement in maritime transportation by the organisation of an important fleet of 76 boats, representing 463,000 tons, chartered for a long period, under Government control and the unloading facilities provided in the principal harbors have been the main factors in the maintenance of reasonable prices for flour and wheat.

In many branches, there are signs of a revival of economic activity. This is evident in the gradual increase of traffic with the principal railway companies, as shown by the gross receipts and returns. In September, 1914, the total receipts of the five companies etat, Ouest Etat, Paris-Lyon-Mediterranee, Orleans and Midi, were 90,741,000 Francs. In the same month in 1915, they were 117,494,000 Francs and, in 1916, 132,996,000 Francs.

The number of pupils in the enseignment primaire superieur schools was 56,310 in October, 1916, as against 52,687 in October, 1915. The total number of pupils in the enseignment secondaire schools was 115,960 in October, 1916 and 106,819 in the same month in 1915—that is, an increase of 9,141, despite the call to the colors of the 1916 and 1917 military classes.

"What is your Moral Worth?"

German Geese Fetch 150 Shillings Apiece

Prussian Diet Is Told Winter Brings Probability Of Much Suffering

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 6.—In the Prussian Diet, during a discussion on the scarcity of food, it was mentioned that geese are now 150 shillings each. Much suffering during the winter was forecasted.

Obituary

Mr. A. H. White

His wide circle of friends in the Settlement learned with the deepest regret yesterday afternoon of the death at the early age of 35 of Mr. Augustus Harold White, a partner in the exchange-broking firm of White Brothers. Death took place at half past one at the General Hospital, where deceased had been for about three weeks. He fell ill about six weeks ago and was operated on in hospital but it was without avail.

Mr. White was a very popular Shanghai boy, having been born in the Settlement about 35 years ago. His father was head of the firm of August White and Co. and in 1897—when quite a lad—deceased joined his father and brother Harry in the business. On the death of his father in 1903, deceased entered into partnership with his brother, the firm name being changed to White Brothers. For many years the firm has had an excellent business, all three partners being recognised as good business men.

Deceased was one of the founders and a prominent member of the Clay Pigeon Club where he registered many fine returns and possibly his greatest hobby was up-country shooting. He spent much of his spare time on his boat. He was a member of the Shanghai and other clubs. Deep sympathy will be extended to his brother and to his other relatives in their sad bereavement.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at Pahsienjao Cemetery at 3.30 p.m.

Sir James Lyall
Reuter's Service

London, December 6.—The death is announced of Sir James Lyall.

COMMEND AIRMEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 6.—The Gazette states: Flight-Lieut. Cadbury, Flight-Sub-Lieut. Pulling and Flight-Sub-Lieut. Fane, on the morning of November 28, pursued out to sea and attacked at close range a Zeppelin raider which Flight-Sub-Lieut. Pulling destroyed. All three officers were exposed to machine-gun fire throughout.

News Brevities

Armed robbers were on the warpath last night again. Five of them attacked a Chinese dwelling-house at No. 529 Elgin Road about six o'clock but they got nothing for their trouble and on the alarm being raised they made off after one of them had fired a shot which hurt nobody. No arrests were made.

* * *

A Chinese who was in a smash with a motor car, while riding a bicycle on the Bund, recently, has died as the result of his injuries.

* * *

Arrangements are being made for the holding of the St. Andrew's Stakes, which event is usually held on St. Andrew's Day, on the first day of the new year. A good entry is expected.

* * *

The public are requested to note an advertisement in today's issue announcing the date of the opening of the plan for the Christmas Pantomime "Puss in Boots" in aid of the Allied Red Cross Funds. The prices are to be raised to $5 for Circle and Stalls for those who book seats for any of the three performances on the first day of the plan opening. The members of the A. D. C. have waived their right to prior booking so the public will have the entire choice of seats.

* * *

Mr. Elly Widler, manager of the firm of Widler and Co., will be leaving on his return to Chungking in a few days, having concluded a very successful business trip in Shanghai. He goes back with several new lines added to his already extensive business and some more agencies also. This enterprising firm contemplates still further extensions in the near future and already has plans out for new and greatly enlarged godowns. One of their lines which has caught on particularly in Shanghai is the Marco Polo scarves, dainty creations in crepe which fascinated the great traveller and are made identically the same today.

* * *

Tomorrow's meeting of the Socialist Educational Society at 2 p.m. will not be held at the headquarters, but at the Ch'un Kuan Girls' School, San Te Li, in Haining Road. An address will be delivered by Y. S. Hsieh on the aims of the Society, and this will be followed by an address on "The importance of education and study for a thorough understanding of Socialism."

Italian Munition Ship Palermo is Torpedoed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, December 6.—According to a telegram from Madrid, the armed Italian steamer Palermo, 9,000 tons, has been torpedoed off the Spanish coast. Besides 858 mules and 163 horses, the Palermo carried 1,452 cases of the most powerful explosives and tons of ammunition and war supplies.

The Weather

Cold and cloudy weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 52.7 and the minimum 45.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 57.7 and 45.5.

Plan Entertainment For the Chinese Blind

A variety entertainment for the benefit of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, given by the pupils, assisted by Miss V. T. Sze, Mr. S. C. Li, Dr. Samuel Chiu, Shanghai Glee Club, McTyeire School and St. John's University, will take place in the Olympic Theater on Monday, January 1st, at 3 p.m. Besides songs, music, recitations, readings, dumbbell drill and exercises, tumbling and pyramid building by the boys themselves, a sketch entitled "A Blind Man's Experience" will be played.

The Institution for the Chinese Blind was founded by Dr. John Fryer, in 1911, who gave the land and buildings and an endowment fund. There are now nearly thirty boys in the school and what they have done during the short time they have been there is very marked.

The Institution has outgrown the endowment and now has to rely on the public to raise the deficit which amounts to over Tls. 2,000 a year.

Members of the Institution:—Rev. T. D. Begg, Dr. G. H. Bondfield, Rev. Ernest Box, Mr. F. S. Brockman, Miss S. M. Burdick, Mr. Chung Munyew, Mr. Chun Fai-ting, Dr. Fong F. Sec, Mr. G. B. Fryer, Mrs. G. B. Fryer, Dr. John Fryer, Dr. Mary Fulton, Dr. Emily Garner, Dr. F. E. Hinckley, Mr. Gerald Hummel, Mr. R. Ure Hummel, Mr. George Lanning, Dr. T. H. Lee, Rev. C. M. Myers, Dr. A. P. Parker, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Miss E. I. Richard, Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, Mr. C. T. Wong, Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

Officers of the Institution:—Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, Chairman; Mr. Geo. B. Fryer, Secretary; Mr. R. Ure Hummel, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. C. M. Myers, Hon. Auditor.

Committee of Management:—Mr. Ernest Box, Mr. Chung Mun-yew, Dr. Fong F. Sec, Mr. R. Ure Hummel, Dr. A. P. Parker, Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, Miss Susie M. Burdick, Dr. Emily Garner, Mr. Geo. Lanning, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

Superintendent and Head Master:—Mr. Geo. B. Fryer.

Assistant Superintendent:—Mr. P. K. Chu.

Attending Physician:—Dr. George A. Parrott, M. R. C. S. (England), L. R. C. P. (London).

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., the Institution, 4 Edinburgh Road, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. No. 11 Quinsan Road, The World's Chinese Students Federation, No. 51 Bubbling Well Road, and at the Kiangsu Educational Association, West Gate.

ITALIANS DEFEAT ATTACKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 7.—An official communique reports: We repulsed two successive attacks on Carso. Our aeroplanes bombed the aviation-sheds at Prosecco and the floating-hangars at Trieste.

SPANISH SHIP FOUNDERS

Reuter's Service

Las Palmas, December 7.—The Spanish steamer Pio Nono has foundered in a storm. Thirty-nine of the crew are missing.

CHINESE PRESS REPORTS

The Shunpao has a despatch from Peking which says that the President has wired to the Vice-President to ask his views on the following important affairs:—

1.—The Cabinet being not yet stable, how could it be made stable?

2.—The views on provincial systems not agreeing, how can an agreement be reached?

3.—In regard to finance many diplomatic questions being involved, how can the revenue and expenditure be properly adjusted?

4.—There being many difficult foreign questions, how can they be amicably settled?

5.—The consolidation of the Army not being completed, how can it be completed at an early date?

6.—There being many troubles in the boundary regions of China, how can they be suppressed.

7.—The Parliament and the executive authorities greatly differing in their views, how can they reach a better understanding with each other?

8.—The dispute to gain political power daily increasing, how to settle it so as to have a united and friendly solution?

Wu Chao-chu Addresses Parliament

The Eastern Times reports:—The Waichiaopu sent Wu Chao-chu to the House of Representatives to explain the mission of Tsao Ju-lin to Japan and a meeting in camera was held. Finally the House resolved that in order to increase the cordial relations with Japan it proposed to the Chinese Government that an Ambassador be sent to Japan to present the decoration to the Emperor of Japan.

City Walls of Canton

A Hongkong telegram to the Eastern Times reports:—

Chu Ching-lan, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, has consulted with engineering experts to take away the city walls and to build a "Maloo" and the work will soon be commenced.

The Sin Wan Pao: The second instalment of the new American loan, $1,000,000, gold, is to be paid over to the Chinese government on 9th inst. in Peking. Premier Tuan will apply $200,000 to the Ministry of Finance to be remitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for industrial development; $200,000 to the Bank of China to strengthen its credit, and $600,000 to the Bank of Communications which is to resume its specie payment.

The Bank of China, Shansi Branch, will resume business in a week's time.

Lu Yung-ting, Tuchun of Kwangtung, has been granted 20 days' leave. Tan Hao-ming has been ordered to act in his place.

Believe Bremen Lost In Atlantic Storms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 7.—The latest opinion in Germany is that the submarine Bremen was lost in the Atlantic storms. The director of the company owning the vessel refuses information.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is made from Wheat, Barley and Milk and is therefore rich in muscle and bone-making qualities, and is the ideal Food-Drink for the East. It helps nature to restore lowered vitality and is invaluable in the case of the convalescent.

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at the foolishness of a man who, year after year, hired a costly motor-car instead of owning his own machine.

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"Brooklyn"

will play during dinner time, and at the

GRAND BALL

to be given Tonight, December 9th. Supper will be served at midnight. Tables for dinner or supper may be reserved at the hotel office.

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Hors d'Oeuvres
Creme Favourite
Consomme Poulle au Pot
Mandarin au Boeuf Noisette
Quail au Raisin
Filet Mignon Bernais
Asperges Vinaigrettes
Punch—New Century
Roast Saddle of Milk Lamb with Mint Sauce
Cauliflower au Gratin
French Beans Saute
Boiled Potatoes
Fried Sweet Potatoes
Roast Turkey & Cranberry Sauce
Chassens & Green Salad
Charlotte a la Russe
Coupes Edna-May
Petite Fours
Dessert
Cafe

TRADING THE WRECKS FROM WAR PRISONS

Times Man Witnesses Repatriation of Teutons and Departure of Russians

CARGO OF CONSUMPTIVES

Germans Select Them From Various Camps to Avoid Infecting Others

By Cyril Brown

(Carried to New York Times by Submarine Deutschland)

Sassnitz, September 17.—I have experienced much on many fronts, but never so poignantly the pure essence of tragedy as "when the dead awaken"—the moment when hopelessly w r- amaged prisoners are metamorphosed by the illusory hope of a new existence from dumb brutes, deadened by long captivity and physical misfortune, into men again; when they touch home soil, if they are Germans or Austrians, or leave the enemy's shores forever if they are Russians.

Generally once, frequently three times a week, this dramatic episode is played on the strand of the Baltic at the pleasant Summer resort of Sassnitz, on the emerald island of Rugen, five hours' sail from the Swedish port of Trelleborg, when the good ship of mercy, the Swedish Red Cross hospital ship Aeolus, old seadog Captain Brand commanding, brings its pitiful freight of exchanged prisoners from Russia and loads a similar return cargo. Owing to the general Russian offensive, which so taxed the Russian strategic railways that no rolling stock could be spared for the shipment of prisoners to Sweden, this humane exchange had been suspended for several months, but I was able to witness its resupmtion yesterday and today.

To get the complete picture you must begin with a tour of this little, old-fashioned, staid seaside town. The Summer girl has gone home to Berlin and the provinces. The stony strand is deserted of happy children and anxious grownups. [Deleted by the censor]. The venders of amber souvenirs—a specialty of Sassnitz—of picture postals, memorial shells and edibles are boarding up their booths. Save for a few belated holidaying stragglers the modest seaside hotels are dead—yet your trained nose detects an unmistakable air of expectancy about town. For this is exchange prisoner day, an event in the life of this fortunate far-off community, where otherwise the waves of war cause hardly a faint ripple. Native beauties—young girls and others of a more matronly topography dressed in white, are hurrying strandward bearing bunches of early Fall flowers and of oak leaves with which to decorate the returning heroes.

An All-Tuberculosis Shipment

The Times correspondent meanwhile visits the local music hall, where the Russian prisoners to be exchanged are bedded, having had a thorough enforced rest preparatory to standing the short but rough Baltic crossing to Sweden. I find more Russians in the Viktoria Hotel and other hotels—about 280 of them all victims of tuberculosis. This arouses curiosity, but proves no coincidence. They have been carefully picked from the prison camps of Austria and Germany for an all-tuberculosis shipment — sensible segregation—rather than to have a sprinkling of white plague sufferers infecting a mixed shipment of cripples. These poor wretches lie hacking and coughing, many obviously in advanced stages of the disease, in cots on the floor and stage of the music hall, their faces are impassive, hopeless. Captivity has turned gray the unkempt hair and heards of many; but there are also broken youths, some mere boys. The bulk of them have been shipped from Austrian camps, as the Russians have [Deleted by the Censor] more Austro-Hungarian than German prisoners and consequently exchange more Austro-Hungarians than Germans.

The Austrians are sending home their prisoners in good shape as to equipment. A new pair of black leather boots stands at the foot of each cot, and beside them lies a new convict suit of dark brown material, with a round cap to match. The equipment furnished to returning Russian prisoners was formerly not so good, I learned; there is obviously a laudable desire to improve, however. The Russians are already having a foretaste of liberty—a touch of neutrality, at least—in the shape of a pretty little Red Cross nurse, Miss Marie Oestlin, who has been in America; in fact, had nursehood conferred on her by the Illinois Training School of Chicago. Miss Oestlin, who has much to say in praise of American humanitarianism, notably of the splendid work done by American Red Cross surgeons and nurses during the war, has been continuously on duty in Sassnitz since August, 1915, ministering to Russian exchange prisoners, and wears part of her material reward in the form of the Austrian and German Red Cross medals on her starched Swedish uniform.

In a private room of the Viktoria Hotel I meet and try to talk with a handful of Russian officers, the only non-consumptives in the shipment, but make little headway, as one is a Cossack Captain, who does not speak Russian, and all are impervious to Broadway German, bad French, and alleged Spanish. The Cossack Captain, however, grins eloquently; a Hughes-bearded Russian Captain smiles with quiet, statesmanlike dignity; all are glad to be going home. They wear their olive-drab field uniforms, with military decorations. One has the coveted cross of St. George.

Town and Harbor Bedecked

Voices outside proclaim that the hospital ship Aeolus has been sighted. Armed German bandsmen, army and navy officers, soldiers, sailors, townsmen, women, children, dogs, and neutral correspondents are all hurrying downhill to the strand at the small Sassanitz Hafen railroad station, well known to American tourists who have voyaged to or from Sweden by the Trelleborg route. The Aeolus is rounding the long breakwater; at her foremasthead she flies the Red Cross flag, and, like all neutral ships that travel these precarious world-war waters, she has her national colors—yellow cross on blue field—painted on her sides. She also wears full gala flag dress; but the little port is flagged, so are the great steamer ferries that transport whole freight trains between Sweden and Germany, and flagged, too, is the German trawler fleet anchored within the breakwater.

The usual agitation that accompanies steamer arrivals the world over seizes those on shore, including the two score of white-dressed young girls and matrons who garrison certain long, low, gray sheds where flower-brightened tables have been set for 300; including also the local Landsturm band, which goes into battle formation beside the landing stage; including also certain German officers replete with a sense of duty and importance; including also the inevitable Prince who is to be the orator of the sad, happy occasion, and who, I dare say, is thinking hard of those well-chosen words he is about to deliver. A pathetic touch, it seems, that there are no friends or relatives to welcome those sorry, broken war tourists. And then follow a few moments which even hardened war correspondents won't forget, as the little Swedish hospital steamer, creeps shoreward and moors at the quay.

It is as strange a ship's company as you are likely ever to see docked. The exchange prisoners are massed on the fore and after decks, and line the rail, some eagerly leaning over toward land and liberty, others too far gone, sunk in apathy from which seemingly nothing can arouse them. The overwhelming majority are Austro-Hungarian soldiers; there is a sprinkling of officers and of Germans. Most of them wear the remants of their war uniforms. All are serially numbered with small white red-numbered cards fastened to their caps; all wear bouquets pinned to them in transit by the Swedes; and a tragedy is stamped on every face.

When they are within fifteen feet of shore the Landsturm band begins playing the German national anthem. "Heil dir im Siegeskranz," which is likewise "God Save the King" and "My Country, 'tis of Thee," those on shore joining in discordant chorus. It is interesting to note how the magic of music stirs the souls of that sorry prisoner crew; how military discipline slowly triumphs over physical and mental suffering. The few Austrian officers on the deck of the Aeolus are the first to salute and stand snappily at attention, though several are propped on crutches, together with the sprinking of German prisoners whose iron discipline is the quickest to reassert itself. The lame, halt, and blind, the one-armed, and one-legged, and the paralyzed, including one hideously misshapen gargoyle hung between two crutches—these Germans all react as one man to the patriotic air and struggle to straighten up, and some of them painfully succeed in stiffening rigidly to parade posture and salute their flag in regulation fashion, while the worst damaged, for whom this is a physical impossibility, salute with rigid heads, some only with their eyes.

The less damaged Austro-Hungarian soldiers [deleted by the censor] joined their German comrades in misfortune, and were moved to spirited enthusiasm when the Landsturm band next played the Austrian national anthem, which slowly affected even the most seriously crippled and roused them from their dead stupor. Austrian caps, one after the other, were doffed; bared, bowed head were thrown back again with something of pride; these frowzy, shabby wrecks of soldiers, [deleted by the censor], being of softer metal than the Germans, were many of them moved to tears by the tune of national anthem, evoking visions of a new existence in harsh contrast with still fresh memories of Siberian prisons.

They were not allowed to come ashore at once. There was still some official ceremonial to be run off. While women on shore tossed flowers, cigars, and cigarettes to them, which the physically able eagerly grabbed after, the Swedish national anthem had still to be played and sung as a deserved tribute to the good neutral officers that had made possible this humane exchange of prisoners; the Prime of Putbus, gray-haired and gray-bearded, and wearing the field gray uniform of a Colonel of Prussian Uhlans, blazing with orders, there as the Kaiser's personal representative, and owning half the Island of Rugen, on which the prisoner were about to land, had still to mount an improvised rostrum bowered with pine branches and deliver his address of welcome.

Welcomed by a Prince

"Comrades," he said in that husky bark peculiar to German officers long accustomed to command "in the name of the Kaiser and all Germany I welcome you, returning heroes, to home soil." The damaged heroes continued to stand at patient, respectful attention. "Your term of languishing in enemy imprisonment is happily over; your Fatherland will do all it possibly can to repay your sacrifice by caring for you.

"Yet stand our joined Fatherlands in heavy struggle against half the world. A new and treacherous enemy has joined our foes, but I am glad to be able to tell you that German-Bulgarians under Field Marshal von Mackensen are advancing victoriously in the Dobrudja. In telephonic conversation with his Majesty the Kaiser last night, his Majesty ordered me to tell you that a decisive victory had been won over the Rumanian and Russian armies." This announcement of Rumanian defeat moved the cripples and consumptives to a pathetically weak "Hurrah," which strengthened as the aged Prince called for three cheers for Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Franz Joseph.

Then they were allowed to come ashore. With the neatness of a long-practiced military evolution, German ambulance men swarmed up the gangplank, and two and two they led, more often carried, the released prisoners off the ship, set them on their feet and led them to be presented to the Prince and his entourage, after which they were placed in chairs about the tables in the long dining sheds. Cigars, cigarettes, picture postal cards and German newspapers were distributed among them; bunches of oak leaves were fastened on them by enthusiastic women; they were dined and wined and beered to the limit and enjoyed the process hugely, but they were also required to do some work. Soldiers of the local garrison passed from table to table, submitting printed lists and photographs of missing German soldiers and officers to them, which they were asked to examine and, if they could identify any of the names or photographs, give any information possible regarding the missing.

Then, one at a time, the exchanged German prisoners were led out of the dining room to a nearby dressing room and there stripped of their worn uniforms, which were replaced by brandnew equipment. The pride on their faces as they limped back looking like real soldier again was worth noting, and more than one looked as if he still had a lot of fight left in him. It was one of the most remarkable lightning changes I had seen in the course of the war.

The Landsturm band never stopped playing during these proceedings, discoursing chiefly military marches, with native dances thrown in for the benefit of the Austro-Hungarians, the Germans well knowing and making ample use of the tonic effect of brass band music; and it was worth while watching the rapid reaction of the liberated prisoners to it, particularly of one fat little Slovak, who still had the use of his legs, who had begun dancing a czardas as the hospital ship neared shore, and who kept right on dancing after he landed.

Returned Prisoners Quarantined

Three hours later all were loaded into waiting hospital trains, the Germans to be transported to a quarantine hospital in Bremen, the Austro-Hungarians to quarantine stations on the German-Austrain border, where they will be detained for an observation period of seventeen days. Then they will be allowed to return to their homes.

These occasional little war cameos bring home to you the seamy side of the war as no great battle picture can; you realise what the war means to the innocent individual, and not a field of a thousand dead will fill you with such horror and repugnance to the whole business as this prisoner ship film. And just as movng as the return of the Austro-Germans was the departure of the Russian exchange prisoners early this morning.

In local stages that had carried Summer guests between the station and the hotels, these coughing consumptives were brought from town down to the waterfront, where they [Deleted by the Censor] were led or carried by German ambulance men on to the Aeolus and (technically) Swedish soil. They were free men, but they didn't look it. They drooped in steamer chairs and on the benches that paralleled the steamer rails like a lot of very wet chickens. They looked broken in body and spirit, but this appearance was in part deceptive. Swedish nurses circulated among them and gave each Russian a paper bag containing a first breakfast—a white roll sausage sandwich. The released prisoners brightened up and proceeded to take a new interest in life. They grinned happily as the paper bags were placed in their hands, and when the nurses' backs were turned, peered gingerly into them, and when they saw the edible contents many of them crossed themselves devoutly. The officers, too, looked happy as they were carred aboard, notably the big Cossack Captain who couldn't speak Russian.

Swedes Feed the Russians

Even before the Aeolus sailed, immediately after the first, a second breakfast was served to the Russians by the hard-headed Swedes, who went on the sensible theory that the best cure for melancholy is a full stomach. Swedish Red Cross nurses now distributed plates heaped with boiled sausages and potatoes, with a knife, fork and spoon, to each Russian prisoner, to the great puzzlement of not a few of them. One Russian, whom I watched carefully, stucked the knife in his boot top and sat on the plated fork and spoon, then comfortably ate boiled potatoes and tore up the sausage with his fingers. One of the young Swedish girls gave him his first instruction in the manipulation of polite table hardware, and as long as she watched him he made a noble effort to carve the sausage with his knife; the moment she left he relapsed into the primitive again.

The members of this consumptive crew were obviously going home but to die. Yet as the hospital ship slowly headed into the Baltic they too saw some bright mirage of a new existence. Those who could stand rose to attention and saluted the German officers on the pier, who returned the salute; and as the Aeolus moved off Swedenward the continuous consumptive coughing of those Russians, sounding like a distant machine gun, was broken by a faint feeble cheer to the watchers on shore.

To date, in round number 17,000 Russians have been exchanged here at Sassnitz for 8,000 Austro-Hungarians and 2,000 Germans.

Servian Observation Post

Inch by inch the heroic Servians are fighting to regain their lost country. With the French, British and Russian armies in the Balkans they are conducting a furious campaign in Macedonia.

This picture shows two Servian officers on Greek soil spying out the Germans and Bulgars on the distant hills of Servia.

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(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

TAFT AS AN ENVOY FOR WORLD PEACE

Theodore Marburg Would Send Ex-President To Europe As League's Emissary

WANTS ALLIES PLEDGED

Fears That Program Will Suffer In The Clash of Interests After The War

New York, Nov. 6.—Theodore Marburg, who was United States Minister to Belgium in 1912-13, and is now a Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Organisation of the League to Enforce Peace, in an address at the Mount Morris Baptist Church yesterday morning suggested that ex-President Taft be sent abroad to ask the Allies to declare themselves now for the principles embodied in the program of the league.

Mr. Marburg is the father of Theodore Marburg, Jr., to whom the State Department refused a passport, but who, nevertheless, sailed on Saturday to rejoin the British Army Aviation Corps, in the service of which he recently lost a leg.

Mr. Marburg began his address with reference to the leading citizens of various nations who had accepted the program. He included President Wilson, ex-President Taft, Charles Evans Hughes, the Prime Minister of England, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Balfour, Lord Bryce, the French Premier, and the German Chancellor. He expressed the fear, however, that after the war, when the leaders of each nation became concerned with obtaining advantages for their own countries and allies, the individual indorsements of the program might be forgotten in the general clash of interests.

The probability of this, he said, was supported by experience in the Congress of Vienna in 1815, when national representatives, originally desirous of establishing "an effective organisation of Europe that would guarantee lasting peace," abandoned their ideal during "months of bickering and cross purposes" and agreed only to that which they "had been previously obligated to do." Mr. Marburg would have the Allies bind themselves now to what, in the coming peace congress, would be "a previous obligation" to organise the world for peace.

"To prevent such failure as that of the Congress of Vienna," he said, "the nations should declare now in favor of 'some sort of joint guarantee of peace'—President Wilson's words—to be set up after the war. If, for example, the Allies, embracing so many States, should do this now, it would go far to insure the ultimate success of the project. And so to declare their purpose now would not only strengthen their cause in the neutral world—just as Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation in the middle of our civil war won for the Northern cause the sympathy of the world—but it would likewise stiffen the purpose of their own armies; for men who felt that they were fighting to help end war would fight with new zeal.

"The best way to secure this declaration from the powers now is to ask no less a personage than an ex-President of the United States, Mr. Taft to accept the mission and go abroad for this purpose. Until the United States is ready to commit herself to a plan of which her leading statesmen approve, but which involves so radical a departure from her traditional policies that it ought perhaps to be first indorsed by a joint resolution of Congress, the task of getting the European powers to declare now in favor of the principle can be undertaken most appropriately by one of their own number.

"No one is better fitted to urge this course upon them and to cooperate in acquainting the various Chancelleries with the project than Mr. Taft, who knows the problem in all its phases and has been such a consistent friend of improved international organisation. If the Administration is ready to take the initiative, it would be becoming in the President to charge Mr. Taft unofficially with the mission. If, on the other hand, the Administration is not ready to move, it is hardly conceivable that, having given such generous support to the league's principles, it should do other than welcome non-official activity calculated to advance the cause.

"The difficulties to be overcome in getting governments to enter into a league or agreement involving so radical a departure from traditional practice are so serious that it is only while the nerves of the world are exposed, while the minds of men are fully alive to the evils of existing conditions, while men's souls are, in fact, on fire with the horror and the pity of it, that we may count with confidence on their taking the step. That is why the powers should be asked to commit themselves now to the principle of joint responsibility and why the plan should be incorporated in its essentials in the first treaty of peace."

Mr. Marburg admitted that some persons might not see in the program of the League to Enforce Peace, if adopted, any guarantee of peace because their confidence in the willingness of nations to abide by treaties, even such a one as that proposed by the league, had been shaken. This had occurred, he said, because of "Bulgaria's attack on her sister States" in the second Balkan war and "Germany's assault on the peace of Europe."

"But," continued the speaker, "to offset Bulgaria's treachery and Germany's bad faith and savagery, we have the world at large true to its old traditions."

From this he argued that victory by the Allies following their prior committment to the principles of organised peace would be sufficient guarantee that the organisation would be maintained and supported.

Mr. Marburg's address was the fifth in a series on "The New Internationalism," under the auspices of the church's class in Applied Christianity.

SEES PAN-GERMAN PERIL

Dutch Writer Thinks Holland May Suffer If Hollweg Loses

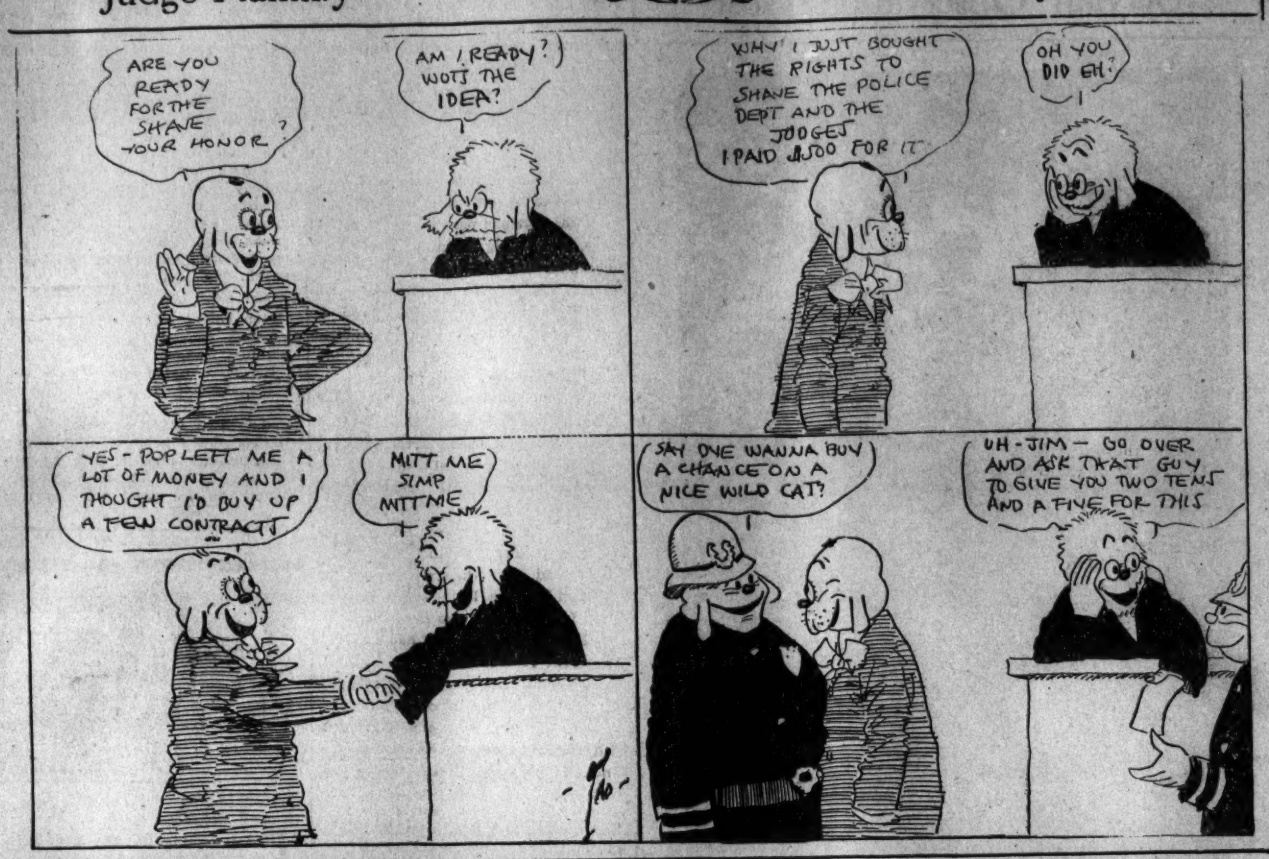
That Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, is trying to strengthen his position in his stand against the advocates of "frightfulness" and the extreme annexationists, who are endeavoring to force him to adopt a more jingoistic policy through the creation of support of his policies abroad, is the interpretation given by the Dutch and London newspapers of an article from its Berlin correspondent printed on October 14, by Toekomst, a Dutch weekly generally classified as pro-German.

In this article, which is taken as a warning to Hollanders about what might happen to their country if the Pan-Germans gain the upper hand in Berlin, the correspondent is allowed to say that the real reason of the attacks on Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is that the Pan-Germans "perceive that the war will end in a way which will overthrow their motto, 'Keep what you have and take what you can get,' and that the Chancellor, with his moderate demands, will be in the right."

Consequently, according to the Toekomst article, the Pan-Germans want to put the blame on Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg by saying that the end would have been different if he had made full use of submarines and Zeppelins. The article concludes:

"Even we Dutchmen must not disguise from ourselves that Holland has an interest in an honorable, temperate Government in Germany, and can only see danger in a Pan-German Administration. The danger lies in the nature of the matter, in the historic past, and in the known aspirations of the Pan-Gremans in regard to us."

Judge Rummy By Tad


ARE YOU READY FOR THE SHAVE YOUR HONOR?
AM I READY? WOTS THE IDEA?
WHY I JUST BOUGHT THE RIGHTS TO SHAVE THE POLICE DEPT AND THE JUDGE! I PAID $500 FOR IT
OH YOU DID EH?
YES - POP LEFT ME A LOT OF MONEY AND I THOUGHT I'D BUY UP A FEW CONTRACTS
MITT ME SIMP MITT ME
SAY ONE WANNA BUY A CHANCE ON A NICE WILD CAT?
UH-JIM — GO OVER AND ASK THAT GUY TO GIVE YOU TWO TENS AND A FIVE FOR THIS

In the Courts

$500 Fine for Illegal Deal in Morphia

Judgment was rendered in the Mixed Court yesterday by Magistrate Waung and Mr. P. Grant-Jones, British Assessor, in a case by the S. M. P. (Maritime Customs) against Woo Tsen-zung, manager of the Nanyang Dispensary, who was fined $500.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. S. Wilson for the defence.

The Assessor said:—

This is a prosecution for dealing in morphia contrary to the provisions of Article I of the Regulations for the Prohibition of the Morphia Traffic which were promulgated by Presidential Mandate of April 12, 1914, and form an annexe to the Provisional Criminal Code.

The facts are admitted. Defendant is manager of a dispensary which on or about September 18 of this year sold 18,000 tabloids, made up according to a prescription of the defendant himself as an anti-opium remedy, over the counter, to an unknown purchaser for cash. Defendant has no qualifications in the special sense of that term but claims to have had twenty-four years' experience in dealing with medicines. The ingredients of the prescription were 3½ ozs. of morphia to 1½ ozs. of quinine and 1½ drs. of strychnine massed with organic matter consisting chiefly of starch and sugar, and a certificate from the Municipal Laboratory confirms this analysis in general terms.

At the request of the purchaser, it is alleged, the two tins containing the tabloids were labelled "quinine pills." The tins, which were clearly marked with the name of defendant's dispensary, were found on September 18 by an officer of the Chinese Maritime Customs under the floor of the shroff's room on board a vessel know as an ark. They were not on the manifest. Medical evidence was adduced to the effect that one of the tabloids contained sufficient morphia to kill a child, ten an adult, while if taken in quantity sufficient to satisfy the opium craving, the amount of strychine consumed would be highly deleterious. It was admitted, however, that morphia was a recognised means of treating the opium habit and that a person addicted to opium might take several grains without effect.

On behalf of defendant it is contended that the Regulations under which this prosecution is brought prohibit the sale of morphia in its simple state but not that of morphia compounded with other drugs for medical purposes. To test the validity of this contention it is desirable to ascertain, if possible, the intention of the legislative power as expressed in these regulations by reference to such measures as may previously have been taken in the same direction.

The fount and origin of anti-morphia legislation in this country would appear to be the Treaty between Great Britain and China respecting Commercial Relations which was signed at Shanghai on September 5, 1902 and ratified at Peking in the following year. Article XI of that instrument provided for "the prohibition of the general importation of morphia into China, on condition that the Chinese Government will allow of its importation, on payment of the tariff import duty and under special permit, by duly qualified British medical practitioners and for the use of hospitals, or by British chemists and druggists who shall only be permitted to sell it in small quantities and on receipt of a requisition signed by a duly qualified foreign medical practitioner."

The assent of all other Treaty Powers having been obtained to the stipulations of this Article (upon which only it became operative) the Article was made binding upon British subjects by King's Regulations of December 1, 1908, and simultaneously Regulations were issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs which are highly pertinent to this enquiry: "On and after January 1, 1909, the manufacture in China by Chinese and foreigners of morphia is absolutely prohibited; and the importation of the same into China by Chinese and foreigners is likewise prohibited, except in the case of duly qualified foreign medical practitioners and foreign chemists and druggists" under certain stringent conditions, enforced by bond of the importer, by which the former are required to guarantee that the drug "will be employed for medicinal purposes only, either in their private practice or in some specified hospital," and the latter that it "will be used exclusively in the compounding of prescriptions or sold in small quantities only on the requisition of a duly qualified foreign medical practitioner."

Prior, therefore, to the penal enactment which we are now asked to construe, we find that it was the intention of the Chinese Authorities, as expressed through the Maritime Customs, that morphia should not come into the hands of natives of this country save by the intervention of duly qualified foreign practitioners. From what source, then, did defendant obtain the supply of morphia from which these tabloids were manufactured admittedly in his dispensary? We have not been told, but manifestly it was from a source tainted in like degree with that from which flows the steady supply of opium, of which we have recently heard so much in these Courts. Now it was, I think, to remedy this very state of affairs and to check such practices more effectually by the imposition of penal sanctions that the Regulations of 1914 were introduced. For if the Customs Regulations could be strictly enforced it would be impossible, as we have seen, for persons in the position of defendant to come into the possession of morphia at all; and to hold that the term "morphia" in the later Regulations was not intended to cover the sale of morphia in every form would be not to further but to frustrate the declared purpose of the Customs prohibition. We are, therefore, of opinion that a conviction should be entered and we order defendant to pay a fine of $500.

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2 qts. Medoc (French Claret)
1 pt. Bourgogne
1 qt. Fine Old Sherry
1 pt. Nuyens' Peppermint
1 pt. Nuyens' Curacao (Red or White)

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1 pt. Sparkling Nuits Extra Dry Régnier, Moser & Co.
2 qts. Graves .. A de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Neuchâtel White (Château d'Auvernier) Jean de Montmollin
2 qts. St. Estephe A de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Sassella Schneller, Calonder & Co.
1 „ Moulin à Vent (Burgundy) Régnier, Moser & Co.
1 „ Old Tom Gin
1 „ French Vermouth Noilly-prat
1 „ Old Pale Brandy Jules Robin & Co.
1 „ Port Wine (full moon) Thomas C. Sandeman

Contents of a $20.00 Hamper:

1 qt. Champagne Extra Dry Louis Roederer
2 qts. Graves Royal Sec. A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Neuchâtel White (Château d'Auvernier) Jean de Montmollin
2 qts. Margaux A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Cortaillod (Red) Caves du Palais .. Wavre, S. A.
1 „ Pommard (Guichard-Potheret) or Regnier-Moser & Co.
1 „ Peppermint .. Get Frères.
1 „ Elixir (a liqueur similar to Chartreuse Les Fils de P. Bardinet (or one pint D.O.M.)
1 „ Port Wine (full moon) Thomas C. Sandeman
1 „ Sherry Fine Old Oloroso Matthew Clark & Sons

Contents of "All Swiss" $21.00 Hamper:

2 qts. Swiss Champagne Cuvée Reservée .. Mauler & Co.
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1 qt. Dézaley White Henri Contesse
1 „ Swiss Johannisberg White Henri Contesse
1 „ Dôle du Valais Red E. Gilliard & Co.
1 „ Cortaillod Red (Caves du Palais) .. Wavre, S. A.
1 „ Vermouth au quina Kübler et Romang
1 „ Kirschwasser Kübler et Romang
1 „ Gentiane Kübler et Romang
and free of charge, one tin Gruyère Cream Cheese.

Contents of a $25.00 Hamper:

1 qt. Champagne Extra Dry Louis Roederer
1 pt. Champagne Extra Dry Louis Roederer
3 qts. Graves Royal Sec. A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ Chateau Pavell de Luze A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Neuchatel White (Caves du Palais) Wavre, S. A.
1 „ Pommard (Guichard Potheret) or Regnier-Moser & Co.
1 pt. Peppermint .. Get Freres
1 qt. Five stars Brandy (V.O.C.B.) Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Sherry, Fine Old Oloroso Matthew Clark and Sons.

Contents of a $45.00 Hamper:

2 qts. Champagne Extra Dry, Vintage 1916 Louis Roederer
1 qt. Clos Blanc de Vougeot Régnier, Moser & Co.
2 qts. Chambertin Régnier, Moser & Co.
2 „ Château Vedrines A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ Chateau Léoville A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Cognac Extra Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Bénédictine (D. O. M.)
1 „ Kirschwasser Kübler et Romang

Contents of $60.00 Hamper "DE LUXE"

3 qts. Champagne Extra Dry, Vintage 1906 Louis Roederer
2 „ Château Yquem A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ Château Margaux A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ La Tâche Romanée Régnier, Moser & Co.
1 qt. Cognac Extra Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Eau de vie de Marc de Vougeot Régnier, Moser & Co.
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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

NANYANG VS. ST. JOHN'S IN SECOND GAME TODAY

Both Teams in Fine Shape For Match; Inter-College Cross-Country Run

Nanyang play St. John's at football today on the Nanyang College ground. A good match should be witnessed. Nanyang beat St. John's in the initial match 2 to 1 so St. John's will go all out to win. Both teams have been training hard. That there will be a big crowd goes without saying.

Preceding the match, there will be an Inter-college cross country run between all the colleges in Shanghai and they will finish on the Football Field at about 2.15. The football match begins at 2.30 and Mr. H. G. Boyling will be the referee.

Pin-Pool Tournament

Considerable headway has been made with the Wanderers' pin-pool tournament at the Astor House, but the committee would be glad if still more expedition were shown, as there are still a number of games in the first round to be played. The results to date are as follows:

First round.—Curry beat Capt. Morton, 500-356; Holliday beat Parry, 500-385; Wooten beat Mohrman, 500-302; Capt. Blown beat J. H. Moore, 500-306; Dittman beat McArthur, 500-445; Strachan beat Gram, 500-404; Lamaroux beat Glenby, 500-448; David beat Drake, 500-283; Featherstonhaugh beat Stocker, 500-264; Dewing beat Rodger, 500-469; McDowell beat Sternberg, 500-323; Goldenburg beat McIntosh, 500-327; O'Brien was allowed a walk-over by Portello.

Second round.—Dewing beat McDowell, 500-354; Wooten beat Holliday, 500-498; Sartz beat Strassman, 500-496; Robinson beat Downs, 500-235; Mitchell beat Lafuente, 500-473; MacCabe beat Macrae, 500-255; W. O. Moore beat Lohmann, 500-394.

High break honors at present belong to Dewing, who recorded the very fine effort of 260.

Boyes Easy Winner In Billiard Match

Beats H. B Ollerdessen in Opening Game of Championship By 600 to 478

The one and only game of the first round of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship resulted last night in a win for G. M. Boyes, who qualified to meet J. V. Jensen in the second round, at the expense of H. B. Ollerdessen. The game was played at the Marine Engineers' Institute and, though never brilliant, it was very interesting to watch, scoring being fairly fast.

Boyes got away at the beginning and was never once behind but it was only in the last fifty of the six hundred that the game was a moral certainty for him. The winner had most of the luck in the run of the balls but taken all over he fully deserved his win. The feature of his game was the number of brilliant screw shots he scored from and his judgment of the strength of the table.

"Oller," generally speaking, was out of luck, but, even so, he was not at his best. He made many lovely cannons, but failed at times at easy shots. At the two hundred mark Boyes was eighty ahead and he held the same lead at 307-222, increasing it to the exact hundred at 330-230.

Ollerdessen then put on his highest break of the game, a splendid 39 after he had early on lost the white, and the score was called at 343-269 but Boyes forged ahead again and passed the fourth hundred when his opponent stood at 282. Level pegging was the order for the next hundred and Boyes entered on his last with Ollerdessen at 412.

The latter made up his leeway slightly and there was a prospect of a good finish but two or three times he broke down when nicely placed. He got up to 478 when Boyes was at 554 but he did not have another look in for Boyes made the game with a fine forty-two—the highest effort of the match—which brought him up to 596 and shortly after he reached his points with Ollerdessen still at 478.

Mr. R. Phillips refereed the game. The highest breaks were:—
Boyes:—29, 23, 29, 22, 26, 23, 42.
Ollerdessen:—23, 39, 22.
Boyes' average—6.00.
Ollerdessen's average—5.00.
Result:—
Boyes—600.
Ollerdessen—478.

600 Up for Championship

With regard to the championship, Mr. H. E. Gibson, the Hon. Sec., asks us to announce that Rule VI should read: "The games shall be 600 up," instead of 500 up. Players and Committee will please take note.

Mr. Mitchell Wins

The final in the Wanderers' billiard tournament at the Astor House was played last night. It resulted in a win for Mr. Thomas Mitchell, by 500 to 349 for Mr. Wooten. During the early stages, Mr. Wooten led, but before the first hundred had been negotiated his opponent took command and after that was never headed. Mr. Mitchell broke the high break record for the tournament by running 39.

Today's Hockey

The games today are as follows:—
Harlequins v. St. Xavier's: Widows Monument.
"B" Co. 2nd XI v. Sikhs: Cricket Club.
Public School O. B. v. "B" Co.; Polo Ground N.
The following will represent the Public School:—E. Robinson, C. Barradas, A. Madsen, W. Mooney (Capt.) E. T. Nash, G. D. Raeburn, N. J. Webb, T. McKenna, J. Rowan, W. MacDermott, R. J. Crouch.
Reserve:—A. Goldman.

Indoor Baseball

Lowrie Institute Wins Again

On the grounds of Lowrie Institute, Presbyterian Mission, South Gate, the indoor ball team of that school defeated a team from the Shanghai High School (Ming Lih Auh Daung), by a score of 37 to 19, on Thursday. This is the third game this school has won from other schools this fall. It has won all the games it has taken part in. The Shanghai High School, however, has been practising only a few weeks, and doubtless will show the Lowrie Institute a lively time when they cross bats again.

Today's Football

S.M.P. v. S.R.C.

On the Police ground, kick-off 2.45 p.m.

S. M. P.:—A. Macmillan, J. Quayle (Captain), A. Biggs; J. Clissold, J. Lawson, C. Hamilton; A. Eite, J. Watson, K. E. Newman, J. Robertson, C. Doyle.
Reserve—A. J. Knight.
S.R.C. Team:—Wade J. L., Turner, E., Ollerdessen, H. B., Hansen, A. M. A., Wigton, T., (Capt.) England J., Dawe, H., Wilson, T. W. R., Brandt, R. J. S., Norris, S., Katz, J.
Referee—Mr. W. C. G. Clifford.

S.M.P. 2nd XI v. Customs

At Hongkew Park, kick-off 2.45 p.m.

S. M. P. 2nd XI:—W. Howells, T. Foley, J. Withers; P. Page, W. Robertson (Captain), T. Dunne; J. Kilkenny, A. J. Knight, H. Champney, F. Bridger, H. Jefferson.
Reserves—J. Colter, D. Webb, A. Paterson.

Public School v. S.F.C. 2nd XI

This match will be played on the Shanghai Football Club's ground commencing at 2.45.

The following will represent the Public School:—C. Fuxman, B. H. Smith, (Capt.) J. Turner, G. F. Tipp, T. Roberts, F. Madar, B. Shirazee, G. Madar, A. V. White, E. J. Cooke, H. V. Rowland.

S. F. C. 2nd:—A. Martin; E. Thacher, H. J. Johns, I. D. Macdonald, E. Lyhne, G. Craigie Ross (Capt.) P. T. Hollander, F. R. Gabbutt, S. T. Clark, B. L. Cheetham, F. H. Watson.
Reserve.—Colin Martin.
Referee—Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow.

British Infantry v. St. Xavier's

The following team will represent the British Infantry (S.V.C.), in their match with St. Xavier's: G. F. Forshaw, A. J. Grant, R. D. Murray, F. S. Ward, T. G. Smeaton, T. R. Macdonald, W. Rodgers, C. B. W. Moore, S. Tweedie, A. D. Smart and P. E. H. Walter.
Reserves.—T. G. Baillie, W. H. Leslie and J. G. Anderson.
Referee.—Mr. H. Landers.

Public School v. Jewish R. C.

This match will be played on the Hongkew Recreation Ground on Sunday afternoon, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School:—A. Cort Real, F. Cort Real, F. Ollerdessen, G. Johansson, A. Sousa, B. Shirazee, G. D. Raeburn, A. Lavis, T. Roberts, G. Madar and T. Pearson.
Reserve:—J. Pearson.

Junior Golf Club

The draw for the first round of the above Championship, which is to be played by the 17th inst., is as follows:—
A. Eek v. C. Richards.
J. Anderson v. G. H. Hall.
W. Bissett v. A. McIntosh.
C. Matthews v. D. McAlister.
W. S. Featherstonhaugh v. H. E. S. Pickering.
G. M. Boyes v. T. W. Mitchell.
R. C. Aitkenhead v. J. Tippin.
P. W. Reeves v. J. G. Adams.

December Monthly Medal

The competition for the December Monthly Medal will take place today and tomorrow.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

The newly formed American Athletic Club will play their first game today on the ground west of the Recreation Club. Members of the Shanghai Rugby Football Club will also participate.

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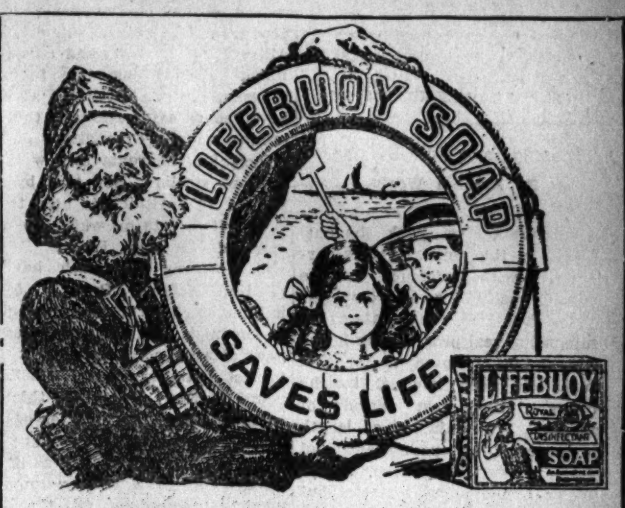

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WEATHER

Cold and cloudy weather. Northerly gale still blowing along the coast south of Shantung.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 9, 1916

'A Strong and United China'

By Putnam Weale

(Peking Gazette)

IN discussing last week the outlook in this country, more particularly with reference to the financial position, we laid emphasis on the fact that the greatest impediment to real progress lay in the embargo on Chinese nationalism which had been imposed by the Powers during past periods of collapse. We explained at length the nature of this encumbrance and we also showed how it operated not only as a permanent restraint but as a permanent exacerbescence on the people, a state of things, apart from everything else, ill-suited to peaceful commercial expansion. Following this argument, we applauded the success of the recent American Financial Agreement; because the operation known as the Reorganisation Loan, having merely brought about disorganisation to the Republic, it had become very necessary for this country to be on its guard, and, refusing to be hoodwinked any longer, boldly to hold to its undeniable rights. If, as a sequel to this initial success, we now recommend a vigorous offensive all along the line it is because, as must be patent to every fair-minded and observant man, conditions have so vastly changed throughout the world during the past thirty months that never again shall we see in China any group of Powers willing to interfere with the machinery of government to the extent of authorising a coterie of financial agents to assume plenary powers and dictate to a sovereign International State what it shall and what it shall not do.

And why? The answer to this question is so closely identified with the progress of the great conflict now raging that we must draw insistent attention to facts the ultimate influence of which appears generally unapprehended in Peking. What must first engage us is not the economic condition of China but the condition of the chief belligerents.

At the outbreak of war the science of economics was held to prove conclusively that by no possible means could such a cataclysmic and world-shaking conflict be prolonged beyond a year because the resources to continue it would fail. Men held their breath when it was stated that the daily expenditure of the chief belligerent Powers amounted to over a million sterling each; and when it became known that the German total had reached two millions and more for every twenty-four hours of fighting, German bankruptcy was spoken of as absolute and inevitable.

National Promissory Notes

That was in the almost forgotten days of 1914. By 1915 the human mind had attuned itself to this startling new fact: that if the matter of foreign exchange could be regulated by any temporary device for creating "value", daily war-expenditure of a nation could mount to hitherto unheard-of figures simply by utilising to the utmost National Promissory Notes. It was now understood that the old form of regular bond emissions was a clumsy and antiquated device belonging to the peaceful rock-a-bye days of the Nineteenth Century; and that just as it had been necessary to speed-up every other department of human activities, so in the sphere of finance a new and rapid daily method of credit-creation must be resorted to without fear or hesitation. To whom belongs the honor of this discovery is still disputed; but it is now self-evident that what was looked upon at first as a dangerous national speculation is already a humdrum operation. Exchequer bills and Exchequer bonds, sold across the counter like so much produce, have become the payment for 'service' and goods; and it is now no longer necessary even greatly to expand the paper currency, so liquid and rapidly-convertible are the new media. So has it happened that in the case of Great Britain we have passed quite naturally from the "cataclysmic" expenditure of a million sterling a day to six millions sterling without anyone being any the worse off, save that the general rise in wages has been accompanied by a general rise in prices—an ultimately formidable feature, if the war is to be one of exhaustion, more because of the great destruction of shipping bringing the necessaries of life than for any other reason. This, however, is by the way.

In this vast and unparalleled European expenditure England leads the way, because, being the richest nation in the world, it is necessary for her to support her Allies by daily loans and advances which already amount to one thousand million sterling. It may be taken as axiomatic that the net minimum daily expenditure of the principal belligerents is now three millions sterling; and that by the end of 1917—which is held to be the earliest date on which the war can end—England, France, Russia and Germany will each have a piled-up National Debt of 5,000 million sterling, the two principal protagonists, England and Germany, have already voted war-credit (up to last October) of 3,200 million pounds. Now, certain of this expenditure may be written-off or converted by financial juggling; but the mass will stand much as it has been incurred, a huge permanent incubus precluding all the old-fashioned international lending of money abroad. To state the matter in tabular form so that its significance will be more apparent, at the end of the war the position of what may be called the Debt-Laden countries of the world (supposing that the war lasts almost as long as the American Civil War) will be as follows:

Debt-Laden Countries:—Great Britain, France, Russia and Germany, from £4,000,000,000 to £6,000,000,000 sterling.

Austria and Italy, from £2,000,000,000 to £4,000,000,000 sterling.

War Indebtedness and Its Effect

The permanent effect of this vast indebtedness bearing 4 per cent or 5 per cent interest, not only on the price of commodities and on the position of gold and silver, but on every department of human activities throughout the world, will be so great that it would be impertinence today even to attempt to delimit it. We know, however, that already the demonetisation of gold is spoken of as inevitable—that is, that gold must cease to serve as the international standard of value, the substitution of entirely different methods of regulating international exchange being resorted to, though what precisely those methods are to be no-one knows. In the case of England at least, we know that the meaning of this huge indebtedness is not only fully appreciated but already provided for, the President of the Bankers' Institute Lord Inchcape (well-known in China as Sir James Mackay) having publicly stated that England will have no difficulty in meeting the yearly interest and sinking-fund on five thousand millions sterling of debt, her taxation already providing for that sum.

The main point, however, which we wish to throw immediately into the boldest relief, is that at the conclusion of the war, among all the "great" countries of the world, there will be three and three only that can be called debt-free. So that this fact may be assigned the maximum importance which is due to it, we state the matter in column-form:

Debt-Free Countries:

1. United States: National Debt, 300 million sterling.
2. Japan: National Debt, 250 million sterling.
3. China: National Debt, 150 million sterling.

We invite attention to the singular and startling fact on the basis of the new standard established that China is not only practically free from debt, but that she has the smallest national commitments in the world; that the three debt-free countries, of which she is the youngest partner, form a circle of exchange on the Pacific Ocean, remote from debt-laden Europe and therefore able to adjust themselves to the radically changed economic conditions without reference to any other Power or Powers; and that the wonderful trading development of Japan and the great activity on the Pacific Coasts of America is already proving the accuracy of this, the greatest revolution in world-currents since the Suez Canal was cut. As sure as an almost empty reservoir attracts an overspill of water, so will the Pacific region attract a vast amount of development hitherto unknown to it; and in the New World which the travail of war is so fearfully creating it is this region which par excellence is destined to hum with new life and readjust the balance which has broken down in Europe.

A Remarkable Fact

Obsessed by preconceived ideas, men in the Far East have hitherto paid scant attention to these clusters of remarkable facts. Although China has been for a decade spoken of as a bankrupt Power, her entire debt today amounts only to the sum which England expends every twenty-five days for purposes of war! By a quasi-automatic process, due to the action of God, China has been turned from a poor country into a rich country—not a potentially rich country, mark well, but a rich country in the absolute sense, the only problem for her today being to find the proper medium for expressing her wealth. If she sets to work in the proper way, and derides all interference, no insuperable obstacles exist for her revolutionising her political status during coming years by reorganising her economic condition on the standard which Europe has set—namely, the paper standard. And here we pass to the kernel of our contention.

As we have repeatedly pointed out in previous writing, in a State such as the Chinese Commonwealth, a policy primarily founded on socio-economic principles which are saturated with the theory and practices of mutual dependence and mass-good, it is impossible for authority to be exercised save through media which touch and appeal to the people in their daily lives. That is to say, it is solely by making all men confederates in the new joint enterprise of the Republic that the enterprise will be proved successful and permanently established. The method of doing that is to concentrate not so much on the reform of taxation as on the reform of the currency. By standardising that currency on a universal paper basis, and vesting the right of Note Issue in a single National Bank—which will have such issue guaranteed by the entire resources of the State—all values will be assessed in what will rapidly become international terms, and at one stroke the dogma of the treaty-ports and the doctrines of the old diplomacy destroyed. For money is merely a promise on the part of the State to provide so much labor: banknotes are merely so many labor-tickets: and unless the Chinese State is prepared to surrender the control of the only source of its immense and growing wealth which everyone wishes to borrow—the hundreds of millions of men and women laborers who swarm in the land—it must assume direct control of those tickets.

The first thing is deliberately to recognise the great nature of this task (which, even though rapidly and efficiently attended to, must be spread over years) by breaking up the Ministry of Finance into two distinct Departments or Ministries: a Ministry of the Currency and a Ministry of the Revenue. Leaving aside the purely economic arguments, it is a notorious fact that ever since the Revolution of 1911 the remittance-system of provincial surpluses has broken down badly and become unimportant both because the principal sources of Revenue have been alienated from the old control and because the remaining sources are not handled in a modern way. It is also notorious that attempts at reform have not been successful because hostile political elements intrude at every step and negative all suasion, there being no method yet of getting behind and under such official opposition. That the burning necessity of finding that method was recognised even under the Yuan Shih-k'ai regime is shown by the system of Internal Loans allocated to the provinces on a fixed basis which was then attempted. But though that method was wrongly worked-out, the line of thought which prompted it was absolutely correct, the great necessity being to form economic bonds which will soon enough harden into political unities.

The Bank of China

At last we have found the great truth. Granted that we have such a thing as a Ministry of the Currency established, which will assume direct control, and regulate not all the mints but all the melting-houses and all silver movements as well, the next thing is to have a National Bank in the true sense of the words. The Bank of China cannot be a National Bank so long as its called-up capital remains at the present petty figure and so long as a sort of duel with another Government bank is allowed to go on in deep subterranean depths. The hour has come when it must be frankly recognised that no matter what the past may have been the future is vastly more important; and that a settlement of the monarchy escapade has to be worked in a way which will immediately and permanently unite all native financial elements. The Bank of China needs a paid-up capital of at least $50,000,000 to establish the 600 branches which should be scattered over the length and breadth of the country: taking into consideration the vast number of trading-centers in this country, the allocation of a proportionate amount of Stock to be taken up by merchants, Stock on which the State will guarantee for a specified number of years a specified rate of interest, on the Japanese model, should be easy. The existence of such a network of National Bank offices will deliver almost the entire business of internal and coast exchange into the hands of the government Institution which will break down at one stroke provincial walls and kill the present grotesque system whereby banks charge as high as 2 per cent for transferring credits from one commercial entrepot to another. The gradual issue of banknotes, which cannot amount to less than two dollars per head of population—or eight hundred million dollars in all—and the retirement of all Chinese notes save those of the single National bank, will soon create in the minds of the people the idea of a unit of legal tender—a unit which, being universally exchangeable and universally accepted as value by the State, as well as by the people, can then be subjected to strict regulations regarding metallic-exchange, such as are common in Europe, allowing vast quantities of the white metal to be accumulated as reserve and thus introduce international stability. China like India should be the great element in the world's silver-market: her vast and increasing supply of labor, if properly handled, can make her virtual dictator in the matter—and it is this truth which careful students have long noted.

The extension of the operations of the National Bank from the domestic to the international field will then be automatic and natural. It is already imperative that there should be branches of the Bank in Japan as well as in America, an extension to Europe being only delayed by the war. Hand in hand with this must come a proper study and control of bond-issues: there is not the slightest doubt that China, like Japan, can within a very brief period become not only her own banker but the banker of other peoples as well—the whole problem resting with herself and depending entirely on the initiative she may display during the present unparalleled opportunity. There is no limit to the things she may do: by extending her direct operations to America and establishing there her own media there is no reason why she should not lease silver-mines for long periods and make herself independent of market speculations precisely as the Government of India knows how to do. She needs men who are experts to assist her in this great work—men who are not only expert but loyal and true as well. Her experience in the immediate past has not been very happy in this regard; but the race which once gave her Gordon is not yet extinct. We have only touched the fringe of the subject today, but it is enough for our purpose. Granted courage and a determination to win through there is nothing which can now prevent China from becoming strong and united; for the vast havoc of the war, by establishing totally new standards of value, has at last destroyed that pinchbeck heresy that she was bankrupt and lost.

Correspondence

Votes For Sale

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—In a recent issue of the Shun Pao there is an editorial paragraph headed "Money Elections." It says that in the election of members of the new Parliament by the Provincial Assemblies money is being freely used to buy votes. $200 and $300 are being paid for individual votes, and candidates for parliamentary honors and their friends are very active in buying up the votes. I learn from another source that a candidate will put several thousand dollars in the hands of an agent who undertakes to secure his election. This agent then proceeds to purchase all the votes he can find for sale, so that he can fulfill his contract and "deliver the goods."

Of course this bribery and corruption will not secure the election of the men best qualified to serve their country in Parliament. Only those who can furnish the most money to buy votes will get in. Qualifications that have not the almighty dollar behind them will not count.

If this kind of thing goes on the result will be especially unfortunate for the Province of Chekiang, for it is altogether improbable that Mr. C. T. Wang, who is one of the representatives in Parliament from that province, will be elected. Mr. Wang, being, as all who know him are well aware, a man of sterling integrity and true patriotism, will not bribe men to vote for him. It will be a great mistake and a great loss to the country if Mr. Wang is not returned to Parliament. All who are acquainted with him know him to be a man of unusual ability and unswerving devotion to the right. He has the interests of his country at heart and he has devoted, and will, if elected, continue to devote, his best energies to the enactment of such laws as will best promote the strengthening and prosperity of the Republic.

If this process of "Money Elections" is to prevail to the extent of keeping such men as Mr. Wang out of Parliament and putting in men whose chief qualification is that of having money to buy votes, then we may well despair of the country. Such men, having bought their way into the chief legislature of the land will, of course, in their turn, be for sale to the highest bidder. Alas for the country when its destinies are in the hands of such men.

Let us earnestly hope that the majority, at least, of the members of the Chekiang Provincial Assembly will see that to sell their votes is to sell out their country, and that a failure to re-elect Mr. Wang to Parliament will be a disgrace to their own province as well as to the country at large. Yours etc.

A. P. PARKER.

Governments, Not Peoples, Make War, Says Wilson

ALTHOUGH the following interview with President Wilson was printed before the recent election, it contains so much of vital import to all students of modern affairs, especially those who study modern governmental trends and problems, that it would be well-worth republishing even if the President had been defeated. In view of his re-election, it becomes all the more interesting and important. The interview was obtained by Mr. Henry N. Hall of the New York World:

By Henry N. Hall

"Undoubtedly the great issue to be decided on November 7—an issue on which rests the future happiness of the American people—is whether this country is to go backward under the Republican Party to a form of government by trustees and resume methods that it deliberately rejected four years ago, or whether it is to go forward along its present lines of government by public opinion."

President Wilson was speaking in that low, emphatic voice, by which, rather than by gesture, he brings home to you his utter earnestness. He had been discussing the political campaign almost impersonally, discussing it from the viewpoint of history, and had paused a moment after answering my question as to what the great issue of the campaign is. He continued:

"I don't like to draw distinctions between groups or classes of my fellow countrymen, but it must be evident to every one that there are two very sharply contrasted ideas of government in this country. One is that only those are qualified to direct the Government who have been, in a large way of business, a success; and that the only safety for the country is in constituting such persons trustees of the prosperity of the rest, leaving it to their generosity and sense of their own advantage to share their material success to a certain extent with those whose interests they profess to be safeguarding.

"This has been so patent in the matter of the tariff as to be almost amusing, the idea there having been that if a few privileged manufacturers and investors were allowed to write the tariff schedules they would see that the rest of the population profited by the results as much as it was wise for them to profit without increasing wages overmuch or letting the power that comes with success spread to too large a number of persons.

"I am willing to believe that these people have deceived themselves, but I am also very confident that they have deceived nobody else, and that the country now understands very clearly that in the election of this year we are to decide whether we will resume Government under guardians or continue Government by public opinion.

"I say this very deliberately and without any desire to impugn the motives of those who have represented and advocated the older ways of control of the people's affairs; and yet, in view of the unprecedented bitterness of the present campaign and the apparent recklessness in the statement of fact and motive, I cannot avoid the impression that some unhandsome passion underlies the present struggle of the Republican leaders for office and power. They are evidently after something other than the approval of public opinion. They manifest a personal eagerness and passion which it is difficult to associate with disinterested views of public policy, or with any calm and just consideration of the interests of the Nation as a whole."

It is impossible to talk with the President about the election without being senseful of the fact that he is greatly distressed by the character of the campaign which Mr. Hughes has allowed the Republican managers to wage against him. Mr. Wilson has been shocked by the methods of his opponents, but nothing could induce him to depart from his determination to appeal to the people solely on principles and performance and to refrain from anything that might savor of personal aspersion. The President has never made any direct answer to Mr. Hughes's attacks, and yet such answer would often have been the easy way of bringing discomfiture to the Republican candidate.

It is interesting to point out that Mr. Hughes has taken the same position with regard to the Presidency in his contest with Mr. Wilson that Vivian Lewis took in the contest six years ago for the Governorship of New Jersey. Mr. Hughes in his statement to the people said: "My conception of the Presidency differs absolutely from that of Mr. Wilson. I look upon the President as the administrative head of the Government. He looks upon the President as primarily the political leader and lawmaker of the Nation." That was the issue on which Mr. Lewis was beaten in 1910, and the President feels today as he felt then that executive office in this country is not merely an administrative function.

Mr. Wilson believes that the President of the United States should be the political leader of the party in power and should not only make recommendations but should bring every legitimate influence that he can command to bear on the Congress to get the recommendations through. The duty laid upon him by the Constitution to propose "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient" entails in his judgment the obligation to omit no legitimate effort to see that his recommendations are enacted into law.

The President has been greatly amused at some of Mr. Hughes's statements. When Mr. Hughes said it was absurd to predict that the success of the Republicans would lead to invisible government because he (Mr. Hughes) was known to be opposed to invisible government, Mr. Wilson could have pointed out that it is true that Mr. Hughes as Governor of New York was opposed to invisible government, but it beat him. The President was not charging that Mr. Hughes wanted that kind of government. He was charging that we would have it, that the forces which wanted it would lick Mr. Hughes to a standstill—particularly if he was going to be merely the executive head of the Government—exactly as they did when Mr. Hughes was Governor of New York.

I asked Mr. Wilson whether, when action commended itself to him, he submitted it to the test of public opinion; in other words, whether public opinion was the star by which he guided his course. The President said:

"Public opinion—the will of the people—is certainly the standard by which I have sought to be guided, though every man who tries to lead a party or promote a policy must realise, as I have realised, how difficult it is to be sure that he is putting the right interpretation upon public opinion.

"I have always thought it safe to proceed upon the assumption that the people would not wish the merely expedient or profitable thing done, but that they would wish the big thing done, the thing which was generous and honest and right and for the interest of the whole country, and that the people would wish always to be sure that the interests of the Nation as a whole were being safeguarded in every possible way.

"I can illustrate the idea best by an example. I was perfectly confident when Congress was in the earlier stages of discussing the program of preparedness that the people of the country wanted the Nation to be prepared to meet any emergency, whether of action or self-defense, but I found many of my associates in Washington questioning the approval of public opinion for a program as extensive as that proposed. I was told, in particular, that the people of the Middle West were not in favor of it. I replied: 'Of course I cannot say for them that they are, but I'll go out and find out.'

"I therefore went out and spoke in a number of cities of the Middle West for the purpose of stating just what I understood the dangers and necessities of the present situation to be, so far as the United States was concerned, and what measures I thought ought to be taken to meet any possible mergency, and the thing that I expected happened. Such opposition to a program of preparedness as there had been disappeared the moment the people knew the real situation and the actual proposals, and before my trip was over I felt that I could go back to Washington and state with confidence that the people of the Middle West were in favor of preparedness. When I did get back to Washington I found it was not necessary to state it, because it had already become evident to those who had thought the contrary."

President Wilson is utterly sincere when he says that he has no personal desire for re-election, but everything that he believes in chains him to the White House. He seeks re-election because so much that is vital to the people's welfare is unfinished, so many and such great opportunities for service remain. If he is worried over the outcome of the election, he does not show it in the least. Attired in a

(Continued on Page 7)

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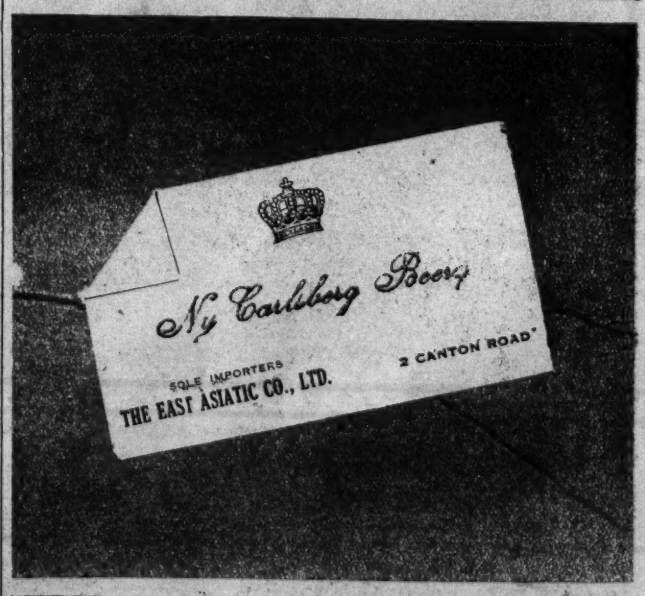

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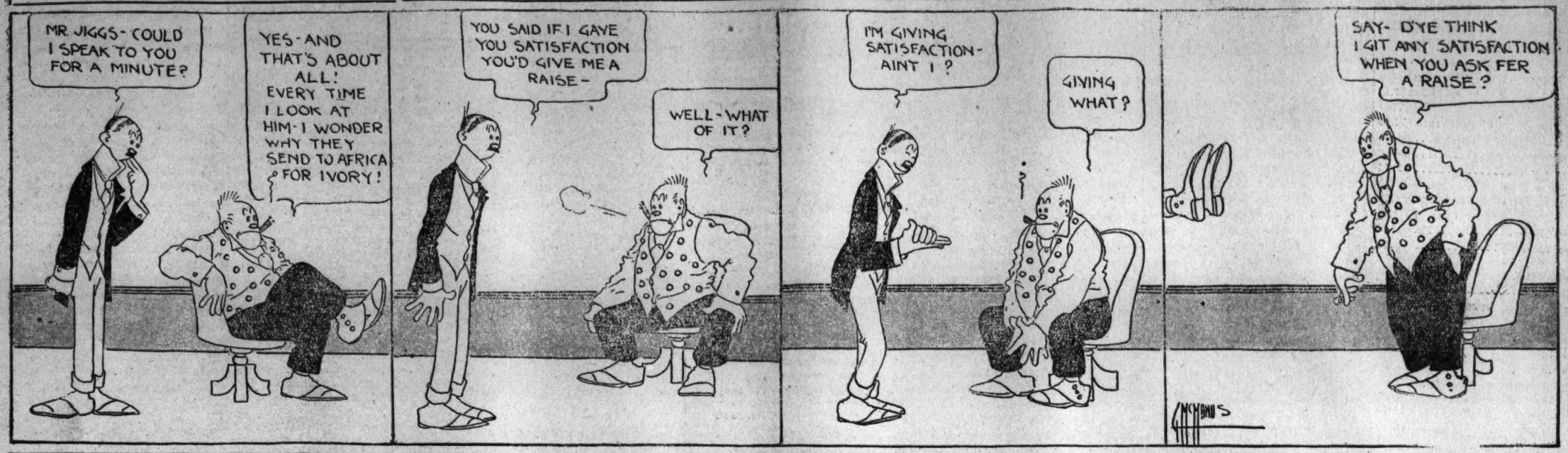
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


MR. JIGGS- COULD I SPEAK TO YOU FOR A MINUTE?
YES- AND THAT'S ABOUT ALL! EVERY TIME I LOOK AT HIM- I WONDER WHY THEY SEND TO AFRICA FOR IVORY!
YOU SAID IF I GAVE YOU SATISFACTION YOU'D GIVE ME A RAISE-
WELL- WHAT OF IT?
I'M GIVING SATISFACTION- AINT I ?
GIVING WHAT?
SAY- D'YE THINK I GIT ANY SATISFACTION WHEN YOU ASK FER A RAISE?
GMCMANUS

Governments, Not Peoples, Make War

(Continued from Page 6)

business suit of dark gray serge, he looked younger than he did two years ago, and he has put on weight.

There is a geniality about the President that wins instant sympathy. All the glory and the glamor of his high office are veiled but not cloaked by a very unostentatious bearing and democratic manner. He is so simple and yet so full of purpose, so evidently sincere, so thoroughly patriotic, that to have the privilege of knowing him is to have implicit confidence in him. He is not an inspired genius who proceeds to force his views upon those surrounding him; on the contrary, his mind is of a very formative character and his opinions are at times slowly and gradually evolved as the results of much patient study and investigation.

I asked Mr. Wilson whether his experience during the past four years has strengthened his faith in democracy. He replied:

"My faith in democracy has been strengthened by many things and from more than one quarter. I am convinced that only Governments initiate such wars as the present, and that they are never brought on by peoples, and that, therefore, democracy is the best preventive of such jealousies and suspicions and secret intrigues as produce wars among nations where small groups control rather than the great body of public opinion.

"And take what has happened on our side of the water—we may well be proud of it. We have had a splendid exhibition of the self-possession of a great people in the midst of all sorts of provocations and anxieties and sudden changes. We who have faith in democracy may well be proud that the people of the United States have shown an extraordinary capacity to distinguish between the big essential things and the details which, however lamentable and irritating, do not constitute the essence of the situation.

"And this faith in democracy, this inspiration I have received from the people, has extended all through the executive departments and made ours more truly a Government by the people. I think the whole Cabinet has felt the influence of public opinion as directly and as sensitively as I have tried to feel it, and I think I can say with confidence that there never has been a time in the history of our country when the executive departments of the Government were more immediately responsive to the influences proceeding out of the body of the people themselves than they are now.

Stimulation And Development Come From Ranks of The People Themselves

"This has been particularly evident in the response, for instance, of the Treasury Department to the commercial needs of the widely separated portions of the country, and in its close contact with the smaller banking committees and the communities where everyday enterprise was in need of reassurance and occasional asistance. Again, take for example the extraordinary response of the Agricultural Department to those needs of the farmers which apparently had before received no attention at all, such as disseminating information about markets and organising access to those markets by the farmers.

"The whole process has illustrated a very noteworthy and interesting fact, that stimulation and development come from outside the Government rather than from inside the departments. It is a striking fact that the improved agricultural methods which have been promoted by the agents of the Department of Agriculture have consisted in spreading to all the farmers the best processes which these agents learned from the most successful farmers themselves rather than those which they carried to the farmer out of their own studies."

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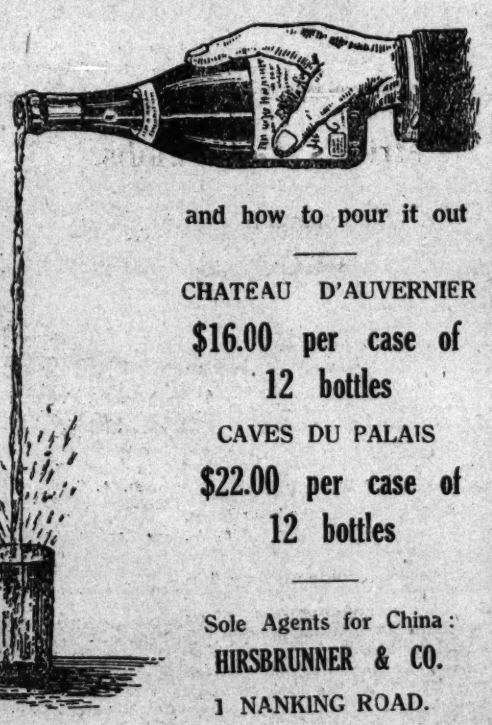

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"What is your Moral Worth?"

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

In Love Affairs---Hands Off!

By Dorothy Dix

A WOMAN recently told me, with tears of disappointment in her eyes, that her daughter was going to marry a certain worthy but commonplace young man, who did not come up to the mother's ambitious aspirations for her girl.

"I can't see why Alice wants to marry him, or what she sees in him," wailed the mother.

"Of course you can't," I replied, "the only match that has ever taken place since the world began that outsiders could account for was that of Adam and Eve. Every other match has us guessing."

Nobody ever understands why any one falls in love with any one else. We don't know why we love the one we do. No one on the outside feels the attraction, physical and psychic, that draws two people together, and this being the case, it is a pretty good indication that third parties have no business intermeddling in love affairs, or making or breaking marriages.

No one heeds the warning, however. There probably isn't a single individual living who doesn't consider himself, or especially herself, perfectly capable of picking out husbands and wives for everybody in the community. We all have a secret feeling whenever we hear of a marriage that has turned out badly that it is the result of people following their inclinations instead of having asked our advice.

Certainly there are no parents who do not consider themselves perfectly qualified to settle their children's love affairs.

Every mother in the land feels that she could guarantee her son's happiness by marrying him off to that nice, domestic, pious Mary Smith next door, who has a comfortable fortune in her own right, and a pug nose and carroty hair.

Every father is sure that it would be for his daughter's welfare if he could only induce her to look with favor upon the sensible and substantial widower around the corner, who has a good home and a good income to offer her along with his embonpoint and fifty years.

The mother would, if she could, break off the engagement between her son and the pretty and gay and impecunious young girl whom he has chosen for a wife. The father considers that he is doing his duty in keeping his daughter from throwing herself away on a youth who still has his fortune to make.

And neither parent is troubled by the slightest suspicion that the girl or boy whose lives they are doing their conscientious best to wreck, are the only possible judges of what they want in a husband or wife.

For there is no other such mystery as the mystery of love. Science can measure the distance to the sun and determine the course of the stars, but it cannot tell where one's fancy will fall. Philosophy has formulated codes of ethics and systems of religion for man to live by and die by, but it has not formulated any theory by which he can be happy and successful in love.

Experience has taught humanity wisdom in everything except love. Before that the sage and the fool, the adept and the amateur, the debutante and the valetudinarian stand upon the same platform.

Nobody is capable of judging of who is another's affinity, or with whom he or she will be happy. We do not know by what tests we make selections ourselves. We only know that out of all the world some one who has not more beauty, more worth, more charm, or more intelligence than a million others is the only possible one for us.

We are swayed in our choice by a double current of mental and physical attraction that draws us to some particular one that sweeps us capriciously and helplessly away from one man or woman to another.

This is why marriages that are apparently incongruous so often turn out well. None of us would pick out a dull husband for a brilliant woman; or a simple and ignorant wife for a learned man, or a gay little butterfly for a preacher, or a grave scientist for a society belle, but these people select each other for mates against the protest of their friends, and are happy ever after, because each answers to the other for some need that no stranger could possibly know.

In matters of the affection love is supreme, and a man or woman should take counsel of nothing but his or her own soul. Family and friends have no right to dictate on the subject.

Because a girl does not fire a man's mother's fancy is no sign that he will not love her forever and a day. Because a man does not cause a girl's father's heart to go pit-a-pat is no token that he will not thrill her as long as she lives.

The individual who is going to marry, and who has to live with the party of the other part, has the right of choice, and this is a fact that families who intermeddle in love affairs would do well to remember.

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Our Wonderful World

It seems strange that though natural gas is said to have been used on a considerable scale by the Chinese two thousand years ago, only within the last thirty-five years have the great developments of this resource in America, Hungary, Romania and Russia taken place, and it appears that a vast quantity still escapes unutilised into the air. The importance of the British loss was emphasized in a paper read to the Society of Petroleum Technologists. It is in the coalfields that many tens of millions of cubic feet are lost daily. That no attempt has been made to save this seems deplorable, as natural gas is the ideal industrial and domestic fuel, and has twice the heating power of ordinary gas.

• • •

In the French trenches at the war front rats have become a plague, and the soldiers, after many other experiments, have adopted an electric defense. A trough is excavated along a rat run adjoining trenches, and over this are placed three wires running parallel to each other. A constant supply of electric current is maintained in the wires, which are spaced only a few inches apart. The rats in crossing the trough come in contact with the wires, resulting in immediate death.

• • •

Formerly the metal for the making of nails was cut into strips and then forged into shape with hammers, and an expert took about one minute and a half for each nail. Today they are made of steel and fed into automatic nail machines. One man can attend to three machines, each machine dropping a nail every second.

• • •

Portable electric sawmills are now in use among the lumbermen on some of the American and Canadian streams.

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2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder	4 Egg yolks
¼ Teaspoonful salt	¼ Cupful St. Charles Cream
1 Teaspoonful lemon juice	4 Egg whites stiffly beaten
3 Tablespoonfuls good lard	(Use level measurements)

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually, creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 8, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 84⅝ = Tls. 1.18 @ 72.3 = $1.63

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate.	72.25
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1772
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6—Tls.	5.71
Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. $	7.90
Peking Bar ....Tls.	306
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36⅛d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅝
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6
London	Demand	3-6⅛
India	T.T.	259½
Paris	T.T.	486½
Paris	Demand	487
New York	T.T.	83⅝
New York	Demand	83½
Hongkong	T.T.70	nominal
Japan	T.T.	61⅛
Batavia	T.T.	202½

Bank's Buying Rates

London..nominal 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7⅛
London.nominal 4 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅛
London..nominal 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7¾
London.nominal 6 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅞
Paris .....nominal 4 m-s.	502½
New York ....nominal 4 m-s.	86⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER

	£1 = Hk. Tls.	5.12
Hk. Tls.	1 = Francs	5.43
" "	1 = Marks	†4.44
Gold	$1 = Hk. Tls.	1.08
Hk. Tls.	1 = Yen	1.82
" "	1 = Rupees	2.93
" "	1 = Rouble	3.34
" "	1 = Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 8, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Cathays (Ord) Tls. 4.25
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.75
Kroewoeks Tls. 18.50
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.55
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.10
Tebongs Tls. 23.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, December 8, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Consolidated Tls. 3.40 cash
Chemos Tls. 1.65 cash
Kotas Tls. 10.75 cash
Pahangs Tls. 1.60 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.80 cash

Direct

Semambus Tls. 1.60 cash

PEER URGES SINKING FUND BE ABOLISHED

Toyokawa Says Need Is Past And Asks Japan To Buy British Bonds

In a speech at the Kojunsha Club a few days ago Mr. R. Toyokawa, member of the House of Peers and former director of the Mitsubishi Company, made public his views on the fallacy of the existence of the Sinking Fund in the present state of affairs.

The speaker began by a long history of the stages in which the Sinking Fund has has passed since the promulgation of the Law in 1916 bringing into existence the present Sinking Fund. He dwelt on the critical financial conditions in which the nation had to pass after the Russo-Japanese War and how at one time he felt the necessity of such a fund, even approaching the Katsura Ministry to increase the Fund to over 50,000,000 yen which the Ministry did. He dwelt on how the orthodox economist attacked the steps of the bankers and the Government at the time but he stated that he did not believe in the existence of the Fund for all time and pointed out in the bankers' memorial to the Government printed at the time, the clause "until such time that deems the steps unnecessary the Fun shall exist."

He went on:

Now Time to Abolish Fund

"The time has come. The economic conditions of the nation has taken a new turn since the outbreak of the European war and the time has come when the Sinking Fund may be abolished. Since the establishment of the Sinking Fund eight years have elapsed and I acknowledge that many an inconsistency has been found as pointed out by the orthodox economists, but it can not be gainsaid that the existence of the institution has temporarily ameliorated many a hard strait of the country."

The speaker went into details, giving the figures of the conditions of Japan's bonds in the respective years and continued:

"The present debt of Japan is estimated at 508,000,000 yen, but Japan's credit to the powers from the purchase of foreign bonds, sale of munitions, etc., amounts to about 360,000,000 yen, a balance of about 150,000,000 yen in favor of the debts.

Balance Comparatively Small

"Moreover, we must consider the re-purchase of Japanese foreign bonds by investment groups, bankers and insurance companies besides the government redemptions. This means of purchase will only increase with the tightness in the foreign money market lowering the price of our foreign bonds. Adding the re-purchase amount it leaves the balance to a smaller figure. Therefore, if the Government would provide means to these individuals the 50,000,000 or 30,000,000 sinking fund is no comparison to the re-purchased figure.

"Japan is at present experiencing a boom, her specie is monthly accumulating. If Javan can take advantage of this phenomeno she can make vast profits. What if Japan subscribes to English bonds, it will save England, to a certain extent borrowing at disadvantageous conditions in the American market. There is no doubt that England will gladly co-operate. This step will have a sentimental gain; it would bind the hand of the two nations' alliance to a firmer degree. I would like to suggest to the authorities of the Bank of Japan and the Yokohama Specie Bank to study the methods of the Bank of England and the banks of New York.

Praises Bank of England

"Our bankers should adopt positive methods. It is only in this way that we can change our nation's position, that of a debtor to a creditor nation. Of course, the present prosperity may run aground at the reinstatement of peace but in the long run, I am optimistic of the nation's future financial position. Therefore, why worry about a few hundred million yens of debt.

"Thus has the question of the situation changed. A few years ago it was, how was Japan to fill up her ever effluxing specie? Today it is, how are we to take advantage of the accumulating specie? This is the sole basis of why I am arguing the abolishment of the institution today whereas, eight years ago I favored it. It is unnecessary to redemnify our debts; the purchase of our bonds will only raise the price of them thus blocking our bankers and capitalists from purchasing them. It is checking the natural method of the money market's readjustment.

"In view of the abolishment of the Sinking Fund, I would suggest the Government to adopt the two following points:

1.—"The annual surplus must absolutely be disposed of in the redemption of loans and not be calculated in the annual Revenue Estimation.

Abolish New Public Loan

2.—"Hereafter, notwithstanding whether it is the general or special account to new public loan must be floated.

"The first point calls for the gradual redemption of the nation's debt without the existence of the sinking fund. If we abolish the fund and on one hand float a new loan it is only plain that our debt would increase. This is why I suggested the second point.

"If under the two points enumerated the sinking fund as abolished, we would be redemnifying our debt by surplus sum like the United States and other nations. It is a congratulatory fact that our country has made this remarkable progress in so short a space of time.

"If the sinking fund is abolished some may question as to disposal of the resources that served for this fund. I do not need to go into details in this matter, it is a plain thing that the resources may be applied in hundreds of different way which the country needs. At any rate, there is not much superfluity and the disposal thereof need not be cause for worry."

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Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., write as follows in their fortnightly market report:—

Since last writing the position with regard to our Homeward Freight market has not improved, if anything, it is worse; we hear of more vessels being requisitioned by the Government; shippers are now obtaining smaller allotments than ever and will soon have to be satisfied with smaller ones yet if this state of affairs continues, these remarks apply also to the New York via Panama berth and also for Overland cargo via the Pacific the steamers on the berth for December loading are fully booked up.

Coastwise:—The coastwise rates continue to advance, in spite of the near approach of the Winter season and the closing of the Northern Ports, especially for coal freights for which there seems to be a large demand with practically no tonnage available and the "record" rate of Yen, 5.00 per ton of coal from Japan to Shanghai is just reported done whilst other rates in all directions are in proportion.

For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo-boats to load on this berth:

	s.s.	Sailing
Liverpool	Oanfa	Dec. 11
London	Cyclops	Dec. 9
London	Kamo Maru	Dec. 24
Genoa, London	Gleniffer	Dec. 20

For New York via Panama:—The only two vessels advertised on this berth now are the s.s. Tsushima Maru sailing on the 10th instant and the s.s. Eurymedon for Boston and New York on the 15th.

Coast Rates

South Japan Coal Ports:
To Shanghai Y 5.00 fixed.
To Hongkong Y 8.00 nominal.
To Manila Y 8.00 nominal.
To Singapore Y 13.00 nominal.
Wuhu Chinkiang:
To Canton 42 cands. liner terms. firm.
Wuhu:
To Swatow 40 cands. liner terms.
Saigon:
To Hongkong rice $0.75 per picul. firm.
Newchwang Chefoo:
To Canton Closed.
To Swatow Closed.
To Amony Closed.
Dalny:
To Canton 73 cents fixed.

Japan Coal:—Since last writing the contracts for next year for most of the principal industrial and commercial concerns seem to have been closed and the fact that the Shanghai Municipal Council's requirements of over 100,000 tons have been settled at an increase of nearly Tales 3.50 over this year's price shows how the coal market in Japan has been affected by the great increase in coal used for home consumption brought about by the war and by the heavy rise in freights! and the tendency is still upward both in the prices of coal in Japan and in freights so that consumers who have already settled their next year's requirements may consider themselves fortunate for having done so.

The local market has strengthened considerably—stocks are getting low in spite of the large number of arrivals recorded below and prices have advanced about a Tael a ton all round since last writing.

Fushun Coal:—Still more enquiries for this coal are flowing in from overseas which, however are difficult to execute owing to the lack of tonnage.

Kaiping Coal:—This market still remains in a very uncertain condition. Owing to shortage of Japanese coal prices are advancing in the North whilst the continued rise in freights must result in much higher prices being reached here. Stocks have been reduced to a minimum and cannot be easily replenished as steamers are unobtainable.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$675 S.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 3¾ B.
Cathay, pref	Tls. 6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160
Hongkong Fire	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref...	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def....	
"Shell"	106s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 30 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¼
Oriental Cons	29s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 1
Raub	$2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$133
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	$84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 92
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 67½
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yik	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$129
Green Island	$12.10 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 20 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$90
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$18
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1¾
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 2¾ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.40 B.
Dominion	Tls. 12 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 30½
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18½ B.
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10¼
Permata	Tls. 5¾
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.85
Senawang	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20
Taiping	Tls. 2½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 23 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 1½ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$ 2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 83
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 88S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for December 7 was 103 tons."

Bernhardt's Secret of Youth

Dorothy Dix Calls It The Best Recipe And Comments on The Lessons It Offers to Women

Sarah Bernhardt, the immortal, arriving on American shores for a visit that she does not even claim will be her farewell trip, because she means to come back to us many more times, gives this advice about how to keep young:

"Love people, love life, love work and you will never grow old. I love, and I am loved. I work incessantly, and therefore I am young at seventy-two years of age."

Listen to this advice, ladies. These words are apples of silver in frames of gold, for they tell the secret that every woman desires to know above everything else on earth—how to ward off age. And Madame Bernhardt's recipe is so beautiful and practical. It simply consists in keeping the heart and spirit young.

One of the most pathetic facts in the world is that millions upon millions of women are devoting all their best thoughts and energies to waging a never-ceasing battle with time. And the struggle is hopeless, for time always wins out.

No matter what skill, and art, and labor a woman devotes to their preservation, the day comes when the roses fade from her cheeks, when the glint dies out of her hair, when her figure is no longer willowy, and her feet lose their spring and lightness.

A Matter of The Spirit

To these women come Madame Bernhardt's message of hope, that age is a matter of the spirit, and not of the body, and that if they will keep their hearts young, they will also preserve their bodies.

It is true, and if woman only spent as much thought and labor upon trying to keep spiritually young as she does physically young, what marvellous results she would accomplish!

Suppose a woman spent as much time massaging the wrinkles out of her soul as she does trying to rub the crows' feet out of her face. If she did she would never have to bemoan her vanished beauty as she communed in secret with her looking glass, for as there is one beauty of the sun and another beauty of the stars, so is there one beauty of the freshness of youth and another beauty of the nobility of age.

No young girl's face is lovelier than that of the woman whose face has upon it the serenity of age and that shows in every line the beauty of a long life beautifully lived.

One Accepted Ideal

Suppose, instead of doing all sorts of physical culture stunts and going through all kinds of contorting exercises to keep their bodies supple and their joints from stiffening, women devoted the same effort and attention to keeping their minds pliable and adjustable. It has been said that no woman ever really gets a new idea after she is forty-five. By that time her opinions have become so set and hard that it is impossible to change them. That is old age.

The thing that makes old people tiresome so that we avoid their society, is because they almost always are swaddled, like mummies, in the traditions of the past, so that they are utterly impervious to the fresh air of new thoughts and new issues.

But no companions are so delightful as those old people whose alert minds keep up with the progress of the day, and who illume every new theory by the light of their long experience.

Suppose, instead of being so careful about banting to keep down their fat when they approach middle age, women took as much pains to cut down on their prejudices, and to eliminate from their daily mental diet a few of the starches of self-righteousness, and the sweets of selfishness.

We can grow heavy, and logy, and ponderous in character just as easy as we can in body, and of the two, fatness of mind is far less attractive than fatness of figure. It is worse to have a two-ton soul than it is to have a thirty-two-inch belt measure, and it makes far more difference to the possessor thereof.

When She's Forty-five

After woman is forty-five it doesn't matter to any one, except to the woman herself, whether she's got a thin and lissome figure or a feather bed and waddling one, but it does make a difference to every human being with whom she comes in contact whether she is one of the narrow-minded, opinionated, bossy women who think she has a commission to run the universe, and who has "ways" that everybody else has to be sacrificed to, or whether she is a liberal-minded woman, who can always see every side of a question, who is adaptable and can fall into every plan, and who is a well, spring of joy and delight wherever she goes.

Suppose, instead of putting in so much labor cold creaming themselves, women spent a little more effort spreading the salve of sympathy and appreciation over the chafed and roughed places in domestic and social life. Women have a theory that they can retain their husband's affections by a liberal use of ungents applied to their own persons. This is an error of judgment. The real place to apply the oil is in the shape of a jolly to the man who toils like a dray horse that his wife and children may be lapped in luxury. A man with that kind of a wife always sees her young and beautiful.

And that's the real secret of keeping young ladies. Keep your heart and soul and mind so fresh and alert and charming that no one ever thinks of your face. That sort of a woman is ageless.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, December 6.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 1½d. paid.

January to June: 3s. 1½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very firm.

Last Quotation, London, Dec. 5:—

Spot: 3s. 6½d. paid.

January to June: 3s. 1d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

Stocks at London and Liverpool 10,194 tons.

TEN NEW CARDINALS

Reuter's Service.

Rome, December 4.—The Pope, at a secret Consistory, created ten new Cardinals, all French or Italian. No Austrian or German Cardinals were present, as the German Cardinal Fruhwirth will receive a red hat on the 7th.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—As compared with the same month last year, exports from the British Isles during the month of November show an increase of £6,849,088 and imports an increase of £17,300,232.

HINDENBURG HAPPY

Believes Victory Sure With Whole Country Mobilised

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 4.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: General Field Marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed to the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg: "I beg your Excellency to accept my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the acceptance of the bill dealing with patriotic auxiliary service. This means a help for the army, which cannot be too highly appreciated. We shall be victorious if the whole nation puts herself at the service of the country."

Shipping Bulletins

The M. B. K. s.s. Mandasan Maru, from Port Arthur, Tex., U. S. A., with 135,000 cases of kerosene oil, is now discharging 90,000 cases at Dalny, the remainder to be unloaded at Tsingtau and Kiukiang. When she called at Tacoma towards the end of last October, a wreath of white smoke was noticed rising from Hold No. 4, but the outbreak was quenched in its first flickerings through the efforts of all hands on board. The ship underwent an examination of a Lloyd's surveyor at that port, and it was found that only a few wooden cases were burnt, the fire having been put out by a miraculous stroke of luck before it ignited the oil. On arrival at Dalny, she again had an examination of her damaged cargo. The cause of the fire remains a mystery.

• • •

The steamer W. P. Clark was on its way to Manila on November 11, towing two lighters laden with about 400,000 feet of lumber. About noon, on passing through the Verde Island passage, the main steampipe burst. The escaping steam injured one of the engine crew, who had to be taken care of immediately. Left to his own resources on the high seas, with a broken steampipe, an injured man needing medical attention, and two big scows buffeting around in the choppy sea, Captain Christensen had to act as master, chief engineer, surgeon, deckhand and general utility man at the same time. Instead of allowing the steamer to drift along with the tide, awaiting, under distress signals, the possible approach of other vessels, and thus exposing his command to danger of stranding or to heavy salvage liabilities if picked up, the skipper set to work to rig up sails. After an hour's stiff work, during which he scraped together every inch of available canvas, using old deck covers, tarpaulins, etc., there was enough sail to keep moving. Setting out for the nearest port about ten miles away, tacking up against the wind with the scows in tow, he reached Batangas at about eight the same night. The resourcefulness of Captain Christensen not only ensured the safety of the vessel and those on board, but also saved his employers from paying heavy salvage liabilities, which, had assistance been given under distress, could have been successfully claimed.

Patriotic League Of Britons Overseas

67th List

Membership Subscriptions at $10 each:—

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Arnhold, H. E.	Kadoorie, R. E.
Armistead, F. C.	Lake, P. M. B.
Allanson, Wm.	Lucas, J. E.
Ayscough, F.	Levy, Simon, A.
Abraham, R. D.	Leigh, D.
Benjamin, S. S.	Lancaster, W. O.
Bradley, Julius	Leslie, W. H.
Barry, G. R.	Lanning, A. E.
Brady, A. A.	Lemarchand, W. R.
Burkill, A. W.	Lester, H.
Blair, R.	Leach, W. A. B.
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Crombie, H.	Marshall, H. C.
Chinai, J. C.	Mackay, E. F.
Clark, E. E.	Morgan, G. J. W.
Cox, W. W.	Marshall, C. W.
Chill, L. A.	Macray, H. A. J.
Cameron, J. E.	McDowell, J.
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Cubitt, L. J.	May, E. A. G.
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Cubbon, J. H.	Murray, R. D.
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Graham, W. D.	Sausmarez, Sir, H. W. de ($20.00 1916-17)
Godfrey, E. W.	Sausmarez, Lady de ($20.00 1916-17)
Griffin, G. E.	Stewart, K. D.
Gater, W.	Sparke, C. E.
Goddard, F. D.	Scotson, Jas.
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Grimshaw, R.	Sturt, H. R.
Gutter, J. L.	Stewart, C. J. L.
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Hutchison, J.	Tuxford, I.
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Heath, P.	Tubben, K. E.
Hummel, R. Ure	Taylor, F. E.
Hill, C. J. G.	Thomson, W.
Hide, A.	Valentine, J.
Howard, A.	Wallace, T.
Hickling, N. W.	Wolfe, S. W.
Hanwell, Dr. G.	White, Ed.
Hancock, H. T.	Warrack, A. N.
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Johnston, R. W.	White-Cooper, A. S. P.
Johnson, G. A.	Wingrove, G. R.
Judah, J. J.	Young, R. C.
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Jones, A. S.	
Kadoorie, E. S.	

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1 Membership Subscription of	7.30	
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McInnes, Miss L.	15.00	
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Tod, Henry	25.00	
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Hodge, A.		20
"Lucky Venture"		100
McGregor, J. (Mr. and Mrs.)		10
Mellows, T.		10
Murphy, C. D.		5
"W"	25.00	
Special Donations:—		
Blind Sailors and Soldiers Funds:—		
Dastoor, F. R. $5, Gutter, L. $10, Rea, Capt. $10		25
Officers Family Fund:—		
Taylor, F. E.		100
British Red Cross Fund:—		
Aiers, A. H.		10
Air Craft Fund:—		
White-Cooper, A. S. P. $75.00		
Monk, W. J. (Mr. & Mrs.) 10.00		85
Sailors Day Fund:—		
British Members of the Staff of the Shanghai - Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway		600
		442.30 2,960
Previously acknowledged (1916)	£4.6.3 6,922.13	3,008
	£4.6.3 7,364.43	5.968

Eric M. Ross,
Hon. Treasurer.
3D, Peking Road.
December 7, 1916.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on December 5, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	15-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.80-2.00
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	16-18
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck		30-35
Wild Geese	"	30-35
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	each	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 11.60
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 17.50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

B. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

NEW ROSE WORTH $15,000

Harrisburg, Pa., November 2.—Search is being made for a name for a new rose, developed by John Cook, aged eighty-two, of Baltimore, and brought here to be photographed by J. Horace McFarland, editor of the American Rose Annual.

Cook values the rose at $15,000. Specimens have a diameter of more than five inches. The color is pink. McFarland speaks of the rose as a sort of "glorified La France."

Experts say the Cook rose ranks with any rose produced in America and may stand ahead of all.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Alcinous	Oct.	5
City of Manila	Oct.	19
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushimi Maru	Oct.	16
Glenogle	Nov.	27
Malta	Nov.	
Katori Maru	Dec.	6
Hirano Maru	Oct.	29
Kaga Maru	Nov.	12
Karonga	Oct.	23
Machaon	Oct.	20
Mereinoshira	Dec.	3
Nore	Oct.	30
Pyrrhus	Nov.	10
Tokuyama Maru	Nov.	1
For Marseilles, etc.		
Atlantique	Nov.	17
Cordillere	Oct	20
Magellan	Nov.	3
Polynesien	Dec.	1
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Nyanza**	Nov.	13
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Asia	Dec,	2
Empress of Japan	Nov.	18
Empress of Russia	Nov.	4
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Egremont Castle	Nov.	20
Kanagawa Maru	Nov.	22
Newby Hall	Nov.	2
For San Francisco, etc.		
China	Nov.	19
J.D. Archbold	Nov.	4
Korea Maru	Dec.	2
Shinyo Maru	Nov.	4
For Seattle		
Awa Maru	Nov.	9
Canada Maru	Nov.	20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov.	1
Justin	Nov.	14
Polynesien	Dec.	1
Kamakura Maru	Nov.	4
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	16
Tsuyama Maru	Nov.	2
Yokohama Maru	Nov.	27

**With English Mail.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for December 9th and 10th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"HIS MOTHER'S CALL"

IN THREE PARTS

A very interesting film story of the present War, featuring Henri Krauss, the famous French Actor.

Pathe's British and American Gazettes
Depicting latest happenings of the World.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

The inimitable Comedian in another farce comedy, entitled:

"A WOMAN"
IN TWO REELS.

It is a riot of fun from beginning to end.

"WINTER SPORTS—SLEIGHING" "RASTUS' RABID RABBIT HUNT'
A beautiful scenic picture. *Comedy Cartoon.*

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

The Beautiful Masterpiece

"DENISE"

After the Famous Work of Alexandre Dumas

The Last Four Nights of AMBROSE & PEGGY BARKER

The greatest entertainers ever appeared in Shanghai

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT
New Programme
SHOWING

The magnificent and stupendous cinema production of modern times

"Victory of Virtue"

It is the latest and most ambitious achievement in the cinema field.

To enjoy it thoroughly the spectator will need an open mind, human sympathy and some imagination.

All Christians will be stirred by "Victory of Virtue." It is a prayer for a return to the first teachings of the church.

Do not fail to see it.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

Programme for Saturday and Sunday. 9th and 10th December.

MATINEE SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

MOST WONDERFUL SERIAL, in 60 Parts.
Showing 4 Parts with each change of Programme,

Containing the most Emotional, Sensational, Startling and Thrilling Incidents.

"A SWELL PICTURE," as Pronounced by the whole Cinema World.

$10,000 Gold Paid for the Scenario of this Picturized Novel.

Showing 15th and 16th Episodes, entitled:

"Desperate Chances"
and
"The Path of Peril"

Also Keystones, Chaplins and Other Comics.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 10	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	5.00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
16	11.00*	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
19	A.M.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	6.00*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S S. Co.
7	P.M	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 9	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	noon	Moji, Kobe	Namsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12		Kobe, Yokohama	Attos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
12	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
14	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
14	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
16	11.00*	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
19	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 9	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
11	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
11	10.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
15	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlffer	Br.	Glen Line
22	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
24	9.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	D.L.	Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
31	1.30	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
6	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
7	A.M.	London etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 10	11.00*	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
10	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
11	noon	Hongkong, Straits, Calcutta	Namsang	Br.	B. & S.
11	4.00	Ningpo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
11	11.30*	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
12	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
11	A.M.	Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
14	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
18	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan 2	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 9	11.00*	Chefoo	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
9	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
9	10.00*	Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
10	..	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
12	P.M.	Tsingtao and Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
12	P.M.	Ichang & Shasi	Kwielee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	noon	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
12	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
14	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
16	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 9	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
9	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
10	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
11	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
12	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
12	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
13	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
13	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
13	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
14	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
15	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 8	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Dec 8	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
Dec 8	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Dec 8	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	C W
Dec 8	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW
Dec 8	Hongkong	Namsang	2591	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 8	Chefoo	Shengking	0?4	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 8	Japan	Hakata maru	5495	Jap.	N. Y. K.	9 p
Dec 8	Hongkong	Kwanglee	2681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 8	Japan	Fudo maru	1112	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 8	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1156	Br.	K.M.A.
8	Japan	Juho maru	999	Jap.	M. B. K.
8	Tsingtao	Ono maru	4 4	Jap.	S.M.R
8	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.
8	Japan	Taishu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
8	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
8	Weihaiwei, Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.
8	Eching	Yunnan	1770	Br.	B. & S.
8	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
8	Haichow, Eching	Ningpo	1228	Br.	B. & S.
8	Japan	Yechigo maru	1615	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
8	New York	Yucatan	3625	Am.	J. M. & Co.
8	Japan	Nagasaki maru	37?	Jap.	M. B. K.
8	London via Hongkong etc	Peleus	4800	Br.	B. & S.
8	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
8	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	563	Dey
8 p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Briggs
P & O R	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
Y T P D	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1393	8	159	Brotherton
8 p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
7 p.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke

The French gunboats D. de Lag ree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Wharf on Saturday, Dec. 9 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain C. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, December 11 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru on Monday, December 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s Kwangping December 10. For freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

ICHANG and Shasi.—The Str. Kwielee, Capt. J. Banett, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru will leave on Saturday, December 16. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Siberia Maru will leave on Saturday, December 16. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiukiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. & O. s.s. Novara is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on December 11.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Swatow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow or Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurymedon will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 13th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s .Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. & O. s.s. Nankin left Kobe 6.30 a.m. yetserday, and is expected to arrive Shanghai on Monday morning, the 11th instant.

The K.M.A. s.s. Proteus (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinfoo (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

Passengers Arrived

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping from Chinwangtao:—Mr. and Mrs. Craig and 3 children.

Per I.-C. s.s. Namsang from Hongkong:—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Scott Bariows and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. Oliveyra, Messrs. D .S. Rofferty and Otto Bentz.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. C. H. Tricker.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. F. B. Brown.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Hankow:—Dr. and Mrs. Clark and 3 children, Mrs. Williams and child, Miss Malmsley, Mrs. Petersen, Mrs. N. N. Hales, Messrs. J. M. Carst, S. Toack and C. G. Harrison.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Mrs. Nicoll and baby, Miss Robothan, Miss V. Bell and Miss Cochrane.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 9 a.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 10 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

7.—Overcast weather. The depression of Liaotung is followed with a brisk barometric rise on the continent and a strong gale on the Pechihli Bay and the Yellow Sea.

8.—The gale is reaching our regions and the southern districts. Barometer rising, Clouly, squally weather.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, December 8, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Cntg.. mm	772 56	774.45
" " inches	30 42	30 49
Variation mm. for 24 h	+5 21	+5 25
Variation mm. for 12 h	+2 55	+2 27
Wind Direction	N	N
Wind Kilom per hour	22	21
Wind Miles	13,7	13 0
Temperature Cen	9 4	9 6
Temperature Fahr	48 9	49 3
Humidity: co	85	64
Nebulosity: 5-10	9	8
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Alma	1150	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
Dec 7	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1147	Jap.	K.M.A.	10 p
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Nov 30	New York	Brinkburn	3633	Br.	D. & Co.	YTPD
Dec 3	Hongkong	Benten maru	34 6	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Dec 7	Japan	Banseigen maru	886	Jap.	Suzuki	MBKW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3482	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	F XIII
Nov 28	Singapore	Cassis	3006	Br.	A.P. Co.	NGLB
Dec 3	Dalny	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Dec 4	Japan	Cyclops	6579	Br.	B. & S.	BWYK
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	3651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Nov 26	New York	Eupatecia	3506	Br.	A. S. P. Co.	APCUW
Dec 27	Nanking	Forsuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Dec 7	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 21	Tientsin	Feinchang	1276	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	TKDD
Nov 24	Swatow	Hongyang	1007	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 5		Honglee	6 2	Chi.	Tuck Wo	NSW
Dec 6	Japan	Hokuai maru	1494	Jap	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Dec 7	Japan	Hirado maru	885	Jap.		WTW
Dec 3	Hankow	Irene	526	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	TKDDW
May 2?	Hankow	Kinling	2501	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Nov 21	Hankow	Kw See	870	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CMFW
Nov 28	Chefoo	Kwangping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Dec 7		Kwellin	1073	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 7	Foochow	Kohoku maru	698	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
Nov 18	Hankow	Li nhua	368	Br.	J. M. & Co	ONW
July 16	Hankow	Meidsh	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 2	Hankow	Meiren	416	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Dec 3	Hankow	Meiroo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Dec 6	Wakamatzu	Mateu maru	1211	Jap.	M. B. Co.	TKDLW
July 30	Tsingtau	Sikiang	1841	Ger.	H. A. L	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3818	Aus	Aus. Lloyd	F X
Dec 4	Swatow	Thode Fagelund	4137	Nor.	Arnold	BVI
Dec 6	Japan	Tokio maru	2196	Jan.	Satoh Shokai	CMEW
Dec 7	Chinwangtao	Volund	11 8	Nor.	K M. A.	10 p
Dec 7	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

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EMPRESS OF JAPAN.. 13 Jan.	MONTEAGLE ..... 18 April
MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN.. 26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA... 9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.. 31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE .....27 June

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" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	Jan.	7	1917
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	19	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	"	30	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	Feb.	13	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Mar.	1	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	9	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	"	23	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	April	5	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	"	19	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May	1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	"	15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June	8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	22	"

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FEB. 3, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

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FOR HONGKONG

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LANCASTRIAN SOCIAL PROVES BIG SUCCESS

Large Company of MembersAnd Friends Pass Merry Time With Song and Dance

The Association of Lancastrians in China, ignoringthe lead set by the British National Societies in Shanghai, which decreed that it was not advisable to organise the big annual functions during the period of the war, last evening held a social, which was in every way successful, followed by a dance for which Professor Papini's Band played. The object of the function was not altogether the mere pursuit of pleasure, it was organised to bring members together, and thereby strengthen the Association, which represents the great commercial interests of a prosperous county.

In making this decision the Committee were not unmindful of the lead set by the national socities, but deemed such a function to be of greater importance than inactivity.

As a function, it was attended by success, nearly two hundred members and guests assembling. They first listened to a program, excellent in quality, kindly arranged by Mr. W. J. Haynes who opened with "Hybrias the Cretan," admirably suited to his voice. Mrs. Neil Mathieson followed with "My Ships," for which she received a deserved encore.

Mr. Dingle's "Come into the Garden, Maud" was perfectly and delightfully sung, while Mrs. Banham was recalled for "There's a Land." These artists filled the second part of the program, which included the duet "Excelsior" by Messrs. Dingle and Haynes. Mr. G. B. Stormes convulsed the audience with his humorous contributions, for which he was enthusiastically applauded and earned the full approbation of those present in encores.

Miss May Jensen, who, along with Mrs. Mathieson and Mrs. Banham, was the recipient of baskets of poinsettas and pink carnations, was a most sympathetic accompanist. All were thanked for their contributions to the evening's enjoyment by Mr. C. M. Bain, president of the Society, who, en passant, has promised to fulfill the Society's obligation to Netley Hospital for next year.

After light refreshments, dancing was indulged in on the newly laid floor of the ball room, which recently has been very tastefully redocorated and fitted with delicately tinted inverted lights.

The thanks of those present were due to Mr. P. Campbell, the secretary and to Messrs. J. Scotson and W. Dutton, who, as a sub-committee, undertook all arrangements for the function.

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All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY.

Opening of Connecting Line & Alterations in Time Table.

On Tuesday, 12th December, 1916, the Connecting Line between the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines will be opened for public traffic.

All Main Line Trains to and from Hangchow will have through communication with Shanghai North and the new Jessfield and Siccawei Stations.

From December 12th the services on the Main Line and Ningpo Section will be revised, the principal Main Line alterations being as follows:—

		Fast.	Slow.	Express.
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	8.55	14.00
Jessfield	,,	8.00	9.20	14.25
Siccawei	,,	8.11	9.31	14.36
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	9.20	14.30
Sungkiang	arr.	9.09	10.47	15.26
	dep.	9.13	10.55	15.28
Kashing	arr.	10.25	12.26	16.36
	dep.	10.35	12.36	16.46
Hangchow	arr.	12.43	15.16	18.42

		Fast.	Slow.	Express.
Hangchow	dep.	7.15	8.40	14.40
Kashing	arr.	9.30	11.22	16.28
	dep.	9.40	11.30	16.38
Sungkiang	arr.	10.54	12.59	17.46
	dep.	10.57	13.03	17.49
Shanghai South	arr.	12.05	14.23	18.50
Siccawei	dep.	11.56	14.15	18.41
Jessfield	,,	12.07	14.27	18.52
Shanghai North	arr.	12.30	14.50	19.15

Time-Tables, etc., will be ready for issue to the public on December 6th, 1916, and may be obtained, with any further information, from the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North, Telephone No. 900.

BY ORDER,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

11781

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Dec. 6.—Marie, Shanghai; Honolulu.

The Shanghai Wounded Soldiers' Fund

Amount already acknowledged	$4,769.80
Received from:	
The Shanghai Race Club	1,000.00
The Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. per Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. ..... Tls. 400	
W. S. Davidson, Esq. Tls. 500 (Ex. 72.5)	1,241.38
J. C. C. Cooper, Esq. Tls. 25	
Henry Tod, Esq. ..... Tls. 20 (Ex. 72.4)	62.16
A. P. Nazer, Esq. ..... Tls. 25 (Ex. 72.3)	34.58
The Shanghai Hockey Club per St. G. R. Clark	200.00
The Shanghai Football Association per W. C. G. Clifford	100.00
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road	100.00
S. M. Police "Railway" Cup Rifle Competition per Captain Barrett	42.00
	$7,549.92
Remitted to Secretary China Association, London:	
8/5/16 £350 @ 3/4 1/16	
18/10/16 £200 @ 3/1 7/16	
6/12/16 £200 @ 3/6 1/4	6,281.82
Balance on hand	$1,268.10

Note:—An additional sum of $1,000.00 donated by the Shanghai Race Club is being retained in Shanghai for possible local requirements.

D. M. Graham,
Hon. Treasurer,
Shanghai Wounded Soldiers' Fund.
Shanghai, December 8, 1916.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Men's Abstinence League

Referring to the petition presented to the Municipal Council by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which appeared in these columns on Thursday, Mr. L. E. Canning last night told the members of the Men's Total Abstinence League that although the ladies had got the start of them he hoped the League would soon catch up in the good work.

The occasion of Mr. Canning's address was the first of a series of social evenings which are being arranged for the members and their lady friends and despite the counter-attraction of the Lancastrian concert there was a very happy gathering of about a hundred.

A most enjoyable musical program was heartily enjoyed, vocal solos being given by Mrs. Malcolm, and Messrs. W. J. Hughes, E. J. Dingle, and Gill while Mr. J. J. Evans contributed as violin solos Borowski's "Adoration' and Beethoven's Minuet. Mr. J. A. Blyth was most amusing in a couple of readings, his first "A Little Bug will get you" being enthusiastically received. Mrs. J. H. Crocker was an accomplished accompanist. During the interval tasty refreshments were handed round by a willing staff of helpers under Mrs. W. M. Cameron, Mrs. Weatherhead, and Miss Tonkin.

Mr. Canning, in his address, outlined the objects of the League and said they would be a club which young men coming to Shanghai could join, meet fellow-men who stood out for total abstinence, and thus not be drawn within the environment of alcohol.

The League, which was formed only a couple of months ago, is going strong, the membership now being over 150. The officers and members of Committee are:—President: Mr. L. E. Canning.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. W. H. Lacy and Mr. W. R. Kahler.

Committee: Mr. W. M. Cameron, Secretary, Mr. L. Kershaw, Recording, Secretary, Mr. J. J. Evans, Treasurer, Mr. N. A. Viloudaki, and Mr. P. B. Anderson.

Basketball

As a preliminary to the league fixtures, a friendly game was played last evening at the Town Hall Gymnasium, between the Red Sox and the S.V.C. Buglers.

In the line-up for the American team were F. Morrison, C. Britton, G. Luke, G. Woods and R. Hykes, while C. Ollerdessen, J. Cooke, A. Diniz, C. Langley and Ferris represented the Soldiers. The game started at 6.20 p.m. and after a few minutes of brisk play Ferris scored the first goal for the Buglers. The second goal in the game was also scored by Ferris. After this the Red Sox warmed up, with Morrison potting their first goal. The play was mostly in the Soldiers' field, the weight and superior knowledge of the game used by the American team proving too much for the Buglers. When the half time whistle sounded the scores stood at 13 to 9 in favor of the Red Sox.

In the second half, Hykes began adding to the score for the Americans, and when the final count up was made the board showed 19 to 10 in favor of the Red Sox team, the Buglers having increased their score in the second half by one point by Ollerdessen converting a penalty throw.

Football Results

November 4

East and South

At New Haven—Yale, 7; Colgate, 3.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 51; Virginia, 0.
At Princeton—Princeton, 42; Bucknell, 0.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 19; Lafayette, 0.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 15; Carnegie, Tech, 7.
At Springfield—Dartmouth, 15; Syracuse, 10.
At West Point—Army, 30; Notre Dame, 10.
At Annapolis—Washington and Lee, 10; Navy, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 46; Alleghany, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 40; Vermont, 0.
At State College—Penn State, 79; Geneva, 0.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 9; Muhlenberg, 0.
At Amherst—Amherst, 14; Trinity, 0.
At Williamstown—Williams, 7; Wesleyan, 0.
At Medford—Tufts, 28; Massachusetts Aggies, 0.
At Newark—Rutgers, 14; Holy Cross, 6.
At Baltimore—Swartmore, 14; Johns Hopkins, 6.
At Troy—Union, 45; Rensselaer, 0.
At Haverford—Haverford, 21; Franklin and Marshall, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 18; Hobart, 0.
At Boston—Boston College, 39; Rhode State, 0.
At Annapolis—Maryland State, 31; St. John's 6.
At Orono—Bowdoin, 7; University of Maine, 7.
At Buffalo—University of Buffalo, 0; Grove City, 6.
At Worcester, Mass.—Springfield, 20; Worcester Poly, 0.
At Carlisle—Dickinson, 22; Delaware, 0.
At Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton, 20; St. Lawrence, 6.
At Storrs, Conn.—New Hampshire State, 26; Connecticut Aggies, 0.
At Columbus, Ga.—Auburn, 3, University of Georgia, 0.
At Roanoke, Va.—Virginia Poly, 14; University of North Carolina, 7.
At Birmingham—University of Albama, 7; Sewanee, 6.
At Chattanooga—University of Tennessee, 12; University of Chattanooga, 7.
At Atlanta—Georgia Tech., 45; Tulane, 0.
At Nashville—Vanderbilt, 67; Rose Poly, 0.
At Shreveport, La.—Louisiana University, 17; University of Arkansas, 7.
At Waterville, Me.—Colby, 23; Bates, 7.
At Meyerstown, Penn.—Susquehanna, 21; Albright, 0.
At Louisville, Ky.—Georgetown College, 41; University of Louisville, 0.
At Lexington, Va.—Catholic University, 16; Virginia Military Institute, 14.

West

At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 66; Washington, 7.
At Bloomington, Ind.—North-western, 7; Indiana, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 16; Purdue, 7.
At Minneapolis—Illinois, 14; Minnesota, 9.
At Cleveland—Western Reserve, 53; Oberlin, 3.
At Vermillion, S. D.—South Dakota University, 3; Michigan Aggies, 3.
At Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska, 3; Ames, 0.
At Northfield, Minn.—Carleton, 80; Beloit, 0.
At Des Moines—Grinnell 21; Drake, 0.
At Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon Agricultural College, 23; Whitman, 0.
At Columbia, Mo.—Missouri, 3; Texas, 0.
At Lawrence, Kan.—Kansas, 21; Oklahoma, 13.
At Denver, Col.—Colorado Agricultural College, 21; University of Denver, 13.
At Columbus, Ohio—Ohio State, 14; Wisconsin, 13.
At Cincinnati—Wooster, 20; University of Cincinnati, 0.
At Crawfordsville, Ind.—Wabash, 55; Earlham, 10.
At Delaware, Ohio—Ohio Wesleyan, 16; Case, 7.
At Greencastle, Ind.—De Pauw, 21; Butler, 0.

"What is your Moral Worth?"

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

EXTRACT of MALT with COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price $1.00 per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road, SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1123	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5. B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6. B. s.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1625	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1601	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1642
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1312
1315	048	—	877	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	130	1032
1816	450	—	420	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	816
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	—	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	681	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	680
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	816	1416	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	633	1219	1908	a. Tsaochuang d.	708	1308	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

3⁰⁰ | — train runs on Thursday only. 2³⁰ | — train runs on Fridays only.

| 3⁰⁰ — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.00	13.20	5.40	23.00	17.15
Nanziang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	13.56	6.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	14.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.24		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.08	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.32	15.45	19.32		2.08	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.42	15.52	19.41		2.19	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.33	20.45		3.09	
dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.49			3.19	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.19	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.06	18.22			4.56	
dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.15	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.06			6.20	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		1.00	7.20	11.15	24.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.30	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		3.37	9.48	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.40	
dep.		3.46	9.58	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		5.05	10.55	13.55	16.56	19.16		—	
dep.		5.07	10.58	13.40	16.58	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	13.11	14.48	17.26	20.30		3.33	
dep.	6.10	11.14	13.20	14.58	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.34	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.34			4.01	
dep.	7.51	12.22	13.46	15.58	18.51			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.25	14.55	16.47	19.51			5.04	
dep.	8.48	13.50	15.00	16.55	19.59			5.13	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nanziang..	10.38	15.37	17.19	18.26	—		8.48	6.32	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.50		10.15	7.00	18.50

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

(Branch Line)

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

	21	23	25	27	29	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	22	24	26	28	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.30
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.53	4.12
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.59	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.38
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.09	6.27
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.22	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.45	7.39
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.47	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.35	2.38	6.07	6.50	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.11
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.22
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.54	7.24
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.07	7.42

Light Type A M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

R. W. Heidorn & Co.

have been favored with instructions from THE CONCERNED to sell within the private residence No. 41 Weihaiwei Road on **Wednesday, the 13th of Dec.** commencing at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., the entire

Household Furniture, Effects and Sundries

comprising:—

Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Morning Room 3 bedrooms, pantry kitchen, etc.

At 12 o'clock sharp will be sold

2 Victorias.

1 Brougham with rubber tyres.

On view Monday and Tuesday December 11th and 12th.

Catalogues on the premises.

Ladies!

you are invited to inspect new shipment of up-to-date

Trimmed Hats

at

CANTOROVITCHS

103 BROADWAY

Situation Wanted

AN Englishman, thoroughly conversant with the French language, seeks employment in a good firm. Well up in accounts and general office work. No objection to treaty ports or Vladivostock. Excellent references. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

THE Baby Home and Home for Foreign Children, 60 Sinza Road, is prepared to take in a few children who wish to attend schools in Shanghai. Please apply to Mrs. G. M. Wheelock, 16 Connaught Road.

11937

The Sleeping Beauty

A Second performance of This Children's Play in Aid of:

THE BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR FUND

will be given at the

COUNTRY CLUB

on Friday, 15th December, 1916, at 5 p.m.

Tickets:—$1.00 each.

Tickets may be obtained from:—

Mrs. R. C. Phillippo, 10 Route Voyron.

Mr. G. M. Billings, The Shanghai Public School.

Mr. Cecil Holliday, 40 Kiangse Road and other members of the Country Club.

Shanghai, 8th December, 1916.

11936

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

BILL SMITH

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" IS BEST. ACCEPT NONE OTHER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

A. D. C.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

"PUSS IN BOOTS"

IN AID OF ALLIED RED CROSS

Lyceum Theatre

Tuesday 26th, Thursday 28th and Saturday 30th December

at 9 o'clock sharp.

Matinee Saturday 30th at 3 o'clock.

Gallery early door 50 cts. extra.

Booking opens at Moutrie's Friday, 15th December.

The charge for all circle and stall seats booked for any of the 3 performances on the date of the plan opening, viz: Friday, 15th December, will be $5. After that date usual prices. For the Matinee usual prices will be charged.

Children half-price.

All seats not taken up in 24 hours will be resold.

11850

'XMAS SALE

SILVERWARE JEWELLERY and Best JADE Stone

LESS TWENTY PER CENT

up to 0th January, 1917, at

SING FAT & CO.

KIANGSE ROAD

11775

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

The Directors of the above Company have declared a second interim dividend at the rate of 16 per cent (which equals 12 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 20th December, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th December to the 20th December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

China Realty Company, Limited.

Secretaries & General Managers

11851

'Phone West 1234

Studebaker

CLOSED CARS

for hire

$5.00 per hour **$5.00**

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

40 Bubbling Well Road.

11889

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

KNAPP & BAXTER. Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

Importers of American Products

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11877

Do you wish to buy beautiful things for

'XMAS PRESENTS?

The Embroidery & Lace Depot

are prepared to allow

20 per cent discount

on every hand-made article, from the 4th to 24th December, 1916.

P574 Nanking Road.

11884

WARNING

To Architects, Building Contractors And The Public Generally

It has come to our knowledge that inferior Roofing Tiles, similar to our patterns "A" (diamond shape) and "W" (French shape) are being made locally. Roofs have been covered with these imitations where our Tiles have been specified in the building contracts.

It is advisable for the protection of all intending purchasers of our Tiles to immediately advise us when same are specified.

By Order Of The Board,

The A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Limited

Middleton & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.,

W. B. O. MIDDLETON.

Agents & General Managers.

Shanghai 7th December, 1916.

11916

The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 5%—equal to twenty-five Tael cents per share—on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 15th December, 1916, to shareholders on record on 15th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 11th to the 15th December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 5th December, 1916.

11890

Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

On and from Tuesday, December 12th, the following alterations will be made in the Train Service on the Woosung Branch Line:

Train No.	32	down	will leave	Shanghai North	at	6.15	instead of	6.20	hours.
,, ,,	34	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7.35	,,	,,	7.40	,,
,, ,,	36	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20.00	,,	,,	19.00	,,
,, ,,	31	up	,,	,,	Woosung Forts	,,	6.55	,,	,,	7.00	,,
,, ,,	33	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8.15	,,	,,	8.20	,,
,, ,,	41	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16.20	,,	,,	16.10	,,
,, ,,	45	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20.45	,,	,,	19.40	,,

By Order,

11897 THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

NOTICE

THE family of the late Mr. Wong Chuen-shan, Director and Chief Manager of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., and Vice-Chairman of Han Yeh Ping Iron Works, who died on the 1st of November last, respectfully beg to announce that the funeral ceremony will be held on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at No. 12 Sinza Road, to which all friends are cordially invited.

11931

The Serawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

The Directors of the above named Company have declared a Second Interim Dividend of 8% equal to FORTY Tael Cents per share—payable on and after the 21st December, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 21st December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 7th December, 1916.

11915

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Limited

(Incorporated 1910)

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above named Company will be held at 38, Canton Road, Shanghai, on the 15th day of December, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, in accordance with the provisions of Section 187 of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance, 1911, when the Liquidator will lay before the Meeting an account of his acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the past year.

C. J. L. STEWART,

Liquidator.

Shanghai, the 7th day of December, 1916.

11910

NOTICE

Mr. Apostolo Philippe is no longer connected with The Oriental Cigarette & Tobacco Co., which will in future be under the sole control and management of the undersigned.

The Oriental Cigarette & Tobacco Co.,

D. Beretta.

11911

NOTICE

I have this day established a branch of my business of Share and Estate Broker in Shanghai, with offices at No. 79 Rue du Consulat. Telephone No. 741.

FRANK W. WHITE,

Share and Estate Broker.

Shanghai and Hongkong.

11828

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET; office suitable for broker or lawyer, cheap rent. No. 8 Museum Road. Apply to Chiffre.

11939 D 15

TO LET, one or two ground-floor office rooms, Number 5 Jinkee Road. Apply to S. Goldstein (on premises).

11923 D 10

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens.

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

---

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET. Cosy bungalow near the Hongkew Park. Sitting-room (14 x 14), 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. Rent Tls. 20 per month. Apply "Three Poplars" Kiangwan Road.

11938 D 10

TO LET, in a highly-modern Realty house, a large, light and elegantly-furnished bed-sitting-room, with tiled bathroom. Suitable for two bachelors or a married couple, with full board. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

11920

LARGE front room, well-furnished, verandah and bathroom attached. Full board, excellent table, suitable for married couple or friends; also small bedroom. 6 Quinsan Gardens.

11924 D 9

TO LET, large and small comfortable rooms, bathrooms attached, with board, at moderate prices. Cuisine under foreign supervision. No. 10c Haining Road.

11712

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached, with or without board. Reasonable terms. Apply to 78, Bubbling Well Road.

11824 D 14

TO LET, with board, furnished front room, verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for two. Terms moderate. Centrally situated. 3 Minghong Road. Phone 2650.

11904

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN TEACHER has spare time in morning and evening for more pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

11892 D. 9.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, temporarily, furnished rooms for married couple, preferably in French Concession. Apply at once to Mr. Ku Shou-yong, 62 Rue Baron Gros.

11918 D 9

WANTED

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. Good Salary. Work to start December 16. Interview today only, between 12 and 1. Schiller and Co's. building, 80 Szechuen Road, J. D. Wilkinson.

MISCELLANEOUS

ZELLDO, Clairvoyant, is now located at the Palace Hotel Annexe, Room No. 35.

11875 D 9

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11839 T. F.

DANCING

SELECT evening class for Americans is being formed. To be held once a week from 9 to 11 p.m. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

11888 D 10

SITUATION VACANT

ATTRACTIVE prospects offered bright young woman, energetic personality, assistant Madame Linoff. Apply personally, 8 to 10 forenoon, Maison de Modes, Broadway.

11932 D 10

WANTED, lady-assistant for office of non-allied firm. Apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

11847 D 10

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG gentleman seeks position as office assistant; has had two years' office experience. Can also speak three Chinese dialects. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.

11929 D 9

A CHINESE GENTLEMAN, who has been the president of a well-known college for sevealr years, wishes to give up teaching and to accept position as business correspondent, translator, secretary and interpreter, from January, 1917. Very influential, and best of references. Please apply to Box No. 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

11894 D 10

LEAVING for America about end of January, either direct or via Europe, experienced traveller and nurse. Willing to look after children or invalid in return for passage. Reply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

11876 D 10

Exchange and Mart

LADY'S bicycle wanted. Apply to Box 4, Chinese Post Office.

11940 D 10

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T F.

FOR SALE. First class passage for lady to Manila or Hongkong. Choice of any Steamship Co. Very reasonable. Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

11935 D 10

FOR SALE, almost brand-new, 16-bore, double-barrel shot-gun, English make, for Tls. 45. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.

11926 D 9

FOR SALE, A 7-seater Studebaker motor-car (1916 model), in perfect condition. Equipment complete. Price Tls. 1850. Apply to No. 12 Tsong Chow Road.

11886 D 6